Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 2 VICTORIA B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896. No. 51

CHALLONER, MITCHELL & CO.

The Leading Jewellers.

For Everything Nice and New in Jewellery and at the Lowest Price Call at

47 and 49 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NEW GOODS

Perfect Embroidered Back Kid Gloves, 90c. Per Pair.

Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs H. S., 60c. Per Doz.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS

Spun and wove their own dress goods. They would have been struck, amazed, astonished and supremely delighted with the rare beauty, rich colorings, the wonderful combination of shades and tints and intricate waves of the goods shown in our stock. No such fabrics could be produced then and even now they're only possible with the highest development of mechanical invention and processes. Our new goods are creations of art and studies in color as remarkable as the prices.

20 pieces 40-inch nice new Tweeds at 25c. per yard.

20 pieces 36-inch nice new Tweeds at 35c. per yard.

15 pieces 42-inch nice new Tweeds at 45c. per yard.

The above lines are just to hand, are in choice patterns and delicate spring shades.

CYCLING SERGES in great variety from 35c. per yard, in black, navy, fawn and grey.

FANCY SUITINGS in ducks, organdies, crepons, pongees, satin, miles, etc.; prettier patterns or colorings were never shown here.

CYCLING CORSETS, every lady equestrian should have a pair; price, $1.25.

HOSIERY, very choice line, fast colors, excellent value. 8c for our 25c. quality.

NEW WAISTS in charming patterns, new shades and latest styles.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR in standard quality at popular prices.

KID GLOVES at 90c., a special line, has given full satisfaction.

The Westside.

April 27th, 1896. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—	The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.
Marine Agency—	The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.
Life and Accident—	The Traveler's Insurance Comapny.
Railway Agents—	The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.
Steamship Agents—	Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.
Coal Office—	THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Comox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

A Weighty Question.

These days is how to make both ends meet. We will help you answer the question by quoting a few snaps:

California Roll Butter, 35c.
California Square Butter, 35c.
2 doz Island Eggs, 35c.
Gal. Kegs Mixed Pickles, 65c.
English Ale, (Imported) 10c. Pint.
19 lbs. Granulated Sugar, $1.
10 lbs. American Rolled Oats, 25c.
Our Blend Tea, still 20c.

Just received: a shipment of Pure Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar and Fromage De Brie and Neufchate Cheese.

IXI H. ROSS & CO.

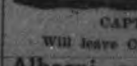
eo. W. Haynes

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

. 9 Trounce Ave.,

he will be pleased to see any of l friends. If you want to buy or operty, rent a house, get a tenant, tate loans, just give him a call.

C. P. N. CO., LTD.



Str. THISTLE

CAPT. LANGLEY.

Will leave C.P.N. Co.'s wharf for

Alberni and Way Ports,

EVERY WEDNESDAY

At 8 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 64 Wharf street. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

April 25. JOHN IRVING, Manager

Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes.

We have a full line of these goods, of the best manufacture, at moderate prices.

John Cochrane, Chemist.

N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

SHORT NOTICE OF SALE

No. 37 FREDERICK STREET, ABOVE QUADRA.

Auction sale of desirable furniture, etc., on Wednesday, April 29, at 2 p.m. Including very fine bed lounge in plush, handsome walnut settee in silk broccatelle, fine walnut chair in ditto, walnut chair in crimson plush, pair silk curtains, pair fine lace curtains, gilt chair, oak table, very fine oak book case and secretaire combined, skin mats, bric-a-brac, 40 yards fine Brussels carpets, Brussels hall carpet, hall lamp, hall table, pair chenille curtains, solid walnut sideboard (in fine condition), very fine New Raymond sewing machine (perfect order), oak rocker, chenille table cover, 2 tapestry covers, mirror in oak frame, arm chair, 25 yards Brussels carpet, very nice cottage bed set, wire and top mattress, 2 pairs blankets, fine musical clock, vases, toilet service, oak bed set, box mattress, chairs, arm chair, Brussels and tapestry carpets, cook stove, heating stove, a fine large clothes horse, kitchen tables and chairs, crockery, glassware, household requisites, etc.

The furniture is in excellent condition, only having been in use a few months, the carpets being especially good.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., a28 Leading Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Small furnished cottage or housekeeping rooms cheap. E., Times office. a28-2t

LOST—From Mrs. Hayward's, corner of Vancouver and Belcher streets, a young black cocker spaniel answering to the name of "Jinks." Anyone keeping it after this advertisement appears will be prosecuted. Kindly return to Mrs. Hayward, at the above address. a28-2t

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—500 Josie at 45 cents; O. K. at 30 cents; Cariboo of Camp McKinney at 35 cents; a few Poorman left. A. W. More & Co., mining brokers, 79 Douglas street.

A SOCIAL and dance to be given by the Daughters of England in their hall on View street, on Thursday, April 30th. Good programme and orchestra. Admission 25 cents. a28-3t

TO LET—On car line, furnished house, $30; also cottage, $20. Address "Max," Times office. a27-2t

ENTERTAINMENT at St. John's school room, for the benefit of the Ladies' Guild, Wednesday evening, April 29th. The operetta, "Elma, the Fairy Child," with chorus of 30 voices; scarf and triangle drill by seven young ladies; solos and musical selections by best amateur talent. Admission 25c. a25-4t

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT for cash at Davidson Bros., 59 Government street. a22-1m

NEW WALL PAPER arriving daily. J. W. Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort street.

BEST WHITE LEAD—$6 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Muir, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

MIXED PAINTS—$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

Patronize Home Industry.

Buy British Columbia Creamery Butter.

The finest in the market. Try it and be convinced. Each block marked M. & R. A full stock always on hand at

IDEAL PROVISION STORE,

96 Yates Street - - D. R. Pottinger, Mgr.

City of Victoria Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessment of 1896, as made by the assessor of the city of Victoria, will be held at the council chamber, city hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, 28th April, 1896. C.M.C.

It's a Question of Worth . . .

We have been more careful than ever in the selection of our latest importations of gentlemen's furnishings—the newest of everything in this line is to be found in our store. The prices will please you. Do you know that every dollar's worth of goods purchased entitles you to a chance to win that standard of good bikes, the Dayton?

Geo. R. Jackson,

57 Government Street.

Special Cash Sale

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

—FOR THE—

...NEXT TEN DAYS...

Men's Balmorals	$1 25
Men's Dong. Balmorals	1 50
Ladies' Dong. Button	1 00
Ladies' Dong. Tip Button	1 50
Ladies' Dong. Oxfords	1 00
Ladies' Dong. Tip Oxfords	1 25
Boys' Whole Golosh Balmorals	1 25
Youths' Whole Golosh Balmorals	1 00
Misses' Don. Button	1 25
Childs' Spring Heel Button	75

Slater's Ladies' Dong. Butt. in small sizes, away down. See windows for Tan Goods. Note the address:

119 Douglas Street, opposite City Hall.

JAMES MAYNARD.

SKILLFUL STRATEGY

Shown by the Matabeles Working Against Buluwayo—Acting Like Old Soldiers.

Every Day Adds to the Danger of the People of the Besieged City.

A Small Band of Hostile Natives Has Grown Into a Great Besieging Army.

Cape Town, April 28.—Those dispatches which filtered through from Buluwayo yesterday increased the feeling of anxiety felt here regarding the fate of the besieged town. According to the latest advices the fortifications have again been drawn closer to Buluwayo and at the same time extended to Matabele. When this news was sent out from the endangered town the besiegers had been further reinforced, while another large body of men was leaving Matoppo hills in order to effect a junction with the other bodies of hostile natives, and so completely surround the place from all sides, at the same time keeping south of the fortified pass which is the key to the situation in that direction. In addition a further strong force of hostile natives has gone in the direction of the route followed by the relief corps. About six hundred men with nine Maxim guns are advancing from Mafeking. Consequently it is believed that there is severe work cut out for the advancing force, the advance guard of which, it was hoped, would be able to reach Mangwe by about May 7th.

The work of arming and fortifying in the Transvaal, and also, to some degree, in the Orange Free State, is going steadily on, and the slow but sure policy of President Kruger, said to be dictated from Berlin, is being pursued relentlessly night and day. The Boers already have a small army under arms, well supplied with rapid firing guns and ammunition, in the vicinity of Lichtenburg, where it is reported a fortified camp is being constructed. This location is admirably situated for any strategic movement calculated to cut off the British in Matabeleland, Khamaland and Bechuanaland from any communication with Cape Colony, and this, it is understood, will be done in the event of serious complications. The Boers would promptly occupy Mafeking from their camp near Lichtenburg, which is only a short distance from the present British base of operations, for relief of Buluwayo.

At present the relief of Buluwayo is the main point of interest. In the dispatches from Buluwayo yesterday evening it was said that the Dawson troop was starting for a fort situated six miles along the Taiti road, with the object of guarding the telegraph line and keeping the road clear for the relief corps on the way from King Khama's country by arrangement with the latter, who is particularly friendly to the British, having only recently returned from a visit to England, where he was treated with great distinction. Another dispatch from Buluwayo says that he coach, laden with arms and ammunition, reached Buluwayo yesterday from the south. Earl Grey, one of the administrators of the territory of the British South Africa Company, is expected to arrive at Buluwayo to-day with a strong escort of troopers.

It is now announced that Hekombi, one of Lobengula's leading chiefs, was among the killed during the fighting about the Umbuza river, which followed the second sortie by the British, when about five hundred natives were slain. Late last evening it was reported that there had been further severe fighting about Buluwayo and that the Matabeles had been defeated with great loss, but the belief is expressed that possibly the report was an echo of the recent fighting.

The tactics of the Matabeles are really admirable. When the uprising commenced, only a few hundred hostiles were reported to be in the field, and it was announced that the native police would soon reduce them to subjection; but the police deserted with all the arms and ammunition they could lay their hands on. The impis gathered with wonderful rapidity in the Matoppo hills, which they evidently made their rallying point, and the siege of Buluwayo was commenced. Impi after impi moved northward and circled about Buluwayo, where, seemingly directed by some skilful strategist, they took up positions in half circles about twelve miles from town. Steadily, slowly and surely the native regiments have been augmented, the half circles of hostiles increased until it became almost a complete circle, and, instead of being twelve miles from Buluwayo, only about three miles now separate the natives from their object. Each camping ground fortifications are abandoned, but fresh ones have been promptly erected at the best position occupied, and thus the advance and concentration of the Matabele army can now be traced by a series of lines, rude entrenchments and breast-works, making a most effective ambuscade under the circumstances. The band of a few hundred insurgents in the Matoppo hills reported in arms only about a month ago, has swollen until fully 2000 men are operating against Buluwayo alone, and some thirty thousand hostiles are under arms, together with the number increasing daily.

Every hour draws the circle closer around Buluwayo, and every hour adds to the confidence and number of the Matabeles, who, since the news of the humiliating defeat of Dr. Jameson's raiders by the Boers, who have spread and magnified it into a complete defeat of the British army by a handful of untrained farmers, seem to have supreme contempt for the British. This feeling has not been lessened by the fact that the three sorties made by the little garrison of Buluwayo resulted in little more than a crushing back of the latter and the further advance of the Matabeles. The enemy has been kept plentifully and regularly supplied with cattle, and it is believed, with ammunition for all the rifles in the possession of the natives. Those supplies were sent out from the Matoppo hills, the Matabeles' headquarters. It is said that over 50,000 head of cattle have been gathered in by the hostiles from different directions, the hills themselves, it is said, being fortified by the insurgent forces holding them so that, should Buluwayo be relieved and the British be able to resume the offensive, the natives will have a stronghold to fall back upon, and there make a long stand against the Chartered Company's forces. If this is correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the British will not see the end the Matabele war for many months to come, and much blood will be shed on both sides before order is finally restored. But the Matabeles may be able to hold out or harass the British until the great struggle commences in South Africa. Nobody can predict the eventual outcome. The Boers' dream of a United States of South Africa, and they are bold enough to say that the realization of this dream is among the possibilities of the near future.

London, April 28.—The Mashonaland (South Africa) agency here has received the following dispatch from Buluwayo, dated April 27th: "A big engagement took place this morning. Three impis surrounded us, but we defeated and routed them with great loss."

The text of President Kruger's reply to the invitation of the British government to visit England and discuss matters connected with the Transvaal and its future, is a voluminous document, and plainly indicates the firm attitude assumed by the Boer statesman.

The president begins by stating that his visit to England always depended upon a settlement of the basis of discussion. He regrets that that basis has not been reached.

Continuing, he says: "In a friendly spirit but from the very first the government saw clearly, and recorded its opinion, that no foreign interference in the international affairs of the republic could be allowed." Mr. Chamberlain admits the justice of this position, and intimates that Great Britain desires that particular internal measures be taken by the Transvaal. The latter cannot allow to pass unnoticed the expression of admitted grievances. And, however well meant, this government must express regret that, having intimated a desire for the reconsideration of the London convention in consequence of the inroad of Dr. Jameson, the position should be assumed that the discussion of the so styled "admitted grievances" must be included as a sine qua non in the event of a reconsideration of the convention being agreed to. The South African republic has always been prepared to receive and consider in a friendly spirit the private suggestions of the imperial government regarding the interests of British subjects, although the South African republic never admitted the existence of the so-called "admitted grievances," and must deny on that account that a right exists to create a rebellious movement. It does not assume to be perfect or infallible; it has repeatedly declared that it is prepared to listen to any just complaints presented in a constitutional manner by any man, but the South African republic is of opinion that every step calculated to prolong the irritation existing in South Africa must be studiously avoided by the exercise of mutual forbearance and good will.

A GOOD EVENING'S WORK.

Two Tennessee Murderers Lynched by a Vigilance Committee.

Nashville, Tenn., April 28.—At midnight on Sunday night a mob of armed men, about fifteen in number, entered the jail at McMinnville, dragged the jailer from his bed and forced him to give up the keys. William and Victor Hollis were then taken from the jail, carried on horseback five miles from McMinnville and hanged. Before the mob succeeded in removing their victims from the jail they had a hard fight with them, but the prisoners were overpowered. The mob came from Van Buren county, where the lynched men lived.

The prisoners murdered in 1894, in Van Buren county, Carl Martin at his home, the purpose being robbery. Two trials in lower courts and one in the supreme court have been held, and the cases were sent for trial next week again. The prisoners have been in jail at McMinnville for safe keeping, and no attempt at lynching was expected.

ACCIDENT ON THE C. P. R.

A Train Runs Into a Washout and the Engineer Is Killed.

Port Arthur, April 27.—The C. P. R. express going east from Port Arthur this morning ran into a washout east of Nepigon. The engineer, Dan McNeill, was killed. He leaves a wife and three children. He was one of the oldest passenger engineers on the division.

WILL YOU WALK IN?

Says Sir Charles to Chapleau and Meredith, Who Politely Answer "No, Sir."

Hugh John Macdonald the Only New Man Who Walked Into the Web, So far.

Several Millions of Sockeye Fry for the Skeena River This Coming Season

Ottawa, April 28.—Sir Charles Tupper commenced this morning to form a new government. He has so far succeeded in getting only one new man, Hugh John Macdonald, to join the administration. The train on which Hugh John is coming here met with an accident at Nepigon, and it is twelve hours late, so that Mr. Macdonald will not get here until to-morrow morning. Chief Justice Meredith will not come in, nor will Mr. Chapleau.

Steps have already been taken in connection with the operations on Skeena river. Inspector McNabb has received his instructions, and the prospects are that several millions of sockeye fry will be planted in the Skeena river this year.

Senator David McKeen, who resigned his seat in Cape Breton in favor of Sir Charles Tupper, has resigned his position as manager of the Dominion Coal company. His salary was $15,000.

M. MELINE'S NEW MINISTRY

Will Have Some Trouble With the Radicals and Socialists.

Paris, April 28.—It is stated that the new cabinet will be announced in the chamber of deputies at the close of to-day's session. The general expectation is that at Thursday's session of the chamber the cabinet will meet with vigorous opposition upon the part of the Radicals and Socialists. The latter have already declared pitiless war upon the Meline ministry, the formation of which, they assert, is unconstitutional and contrary to parliamentary usage. They promise a resolution on Thursday aimed at President Faure. However, friends of M. Meline say that he will not be deterred by this prospect. It appears certain that, with May Day close at hand, the chamber will not care to overturn the government, which incidentally is not yet guilty of political wrong. The newspapers, however, all regard the dissolution of parliament as inevitable.

THE DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL.

Trial of Dr. Jameson and Associates Still Attracts Attention.

London, April 28.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates was resumed in Bow street police court to-day, when the court was crowded, among those present being Ladies Foley, Matheu, Chesterfield and Sheppard, and Mrs. Bayard, wife of United States Ambassador Bayard.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced to-day in the house of commons that five of the leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg, J. Hammond, Francis Rose, Geo. Farrar, Lionel Phillips, and Chas. Leonard, had been condemned to death.

A CHINESE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

To be Built from Peking to Hankow—Railway Stocks.

Peking, April 28.—An imperial edict authorizes the building of a railroad from Peking to Hankow. This is to be a grand trunk line, and the emperor says that as the distance is great and the cost immense he grants the privileges of constructing it to wealthy men in the provinces who can show a capital of at least 10,000,000 taels. Government officials are ordered not to interfere with the gains or losses of the company and the promoters are promised tokens of Imperial favor if they are successful. The edict is addressed not only to people of the capital, the provinces and other dependencies of the empire, but also to "our people laboring in other lands."

London, April 28.—The upward movement of consols has been suddenly checked by the announcement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, that the government has suspends purchases for the sinking fund, owing to the high prices of consols, and although it is difficult to see what alternative course is open to the government, it is probable the uncertainty created will prevent a further rise. The mining markets are still inactive, owing to the dubious aspect of African affairs, but all other markets advanced on the week. American bonds continue to be bought, but although an energetic attempt is being made by professional operators to cause a rise in the shares, the general public cannot be tempted to speculate, and rumors of the stoppage of the Venezuelan negotiations have had a disturbing effect. Central and Union Pacific closed firm on reports that congress would take no action on their debts.

The week's advances are: Illinois Central, 3; Northern Pacific, 2 5-8; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Lake Shore, 2; New York Central, 1 3-4; Louisville & Nashville, Denver preferred and Reading firsts, 1 1-4; Atchison mortgage and Canadian Pacific, 1; others fractional.

ROYAL Baking Powder *has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.*

—Mother writes: "No trouble now getting the children to attend to their teeth, they like Odorono so much."

WHITES AND BLACKS

Have a Sharp, Short Battle at Buluwayo, in Which the Former Hold the Field.

Matabelans Are Becoming Expert Soldiers, and Give Considerable Trouble.

Cape Town, April 28.—The news of Saturday's events in Buluwayo show that the Matabeles are displaying great boldness and energy in the pursuit of their purpose to surround the town completely and cut off all communication with the outside world. On Saturday morning it was found that the hostile forces of natives had surrounded the town on the north, east and west, their ranks being much too close to the town to allow of any freedom of action by those within. The lines were being energetically extended in both directions and threatened to close in on the south and cut off communication with Mangwe and Mafeking, along which the expected reinforcements and supplies of provisions are coming. The pickets of the enemy were found to be in no case beyond four miles distant from the Buluwayo lines, and they were given lively evidences of their improved knowledge of military strategy over that displayed in the war of Lobengula, by the way in which they were throwing up rude fortifications and earthwork protections beyond which the native warriors could resist the charge of the whites. They threatened thus to work an approach to the town, which was speedily putting the place in jeopardy.

Immediate steps were perceived to be necessary to dislodge the lines of the enemy and drive them back. A column for attack was hastily formed, consisting of 10 whites, 10 Cape "boys" and 100 natives. They were supplied with one Maxim and one Hotchkiss gun and were placed in command of Captain McFarlane. They were speedily ready for an offensive movement, and thus commanded and equipped they sallied forth from the Buluwayo defence at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. They took a direction northeasterly from the town in the direction of the Umguza river. They had proceeded only about five miles on their course, advancing cautiously with scouts in advance and outriders on each side, when the enemy opened the attack. The Matabele force numbered not less than 3000 and their attack was eager and well directed.

The column from Buluwayo was just crossing a small stream, a tributary of the Umguza, when the attack opened. The overwhelming odds, ten to one, hurled upon the little column, drove it back by mere weight of numbers, and the advance parties were glad to retreat in haste across the stream. This retrograde movement was, however, effected in good order, and fighting as they went, thus drawing the enemy across the river.

The Matabeles advanced upon the little band in formidable array, their line extended in a crescent formation, the front creeping and writing like a treacherous serpent, seeking to enclose its prey and surround it in its coils. The long, straggling line extended a distance of over three miles wide, with intervals between the men in line except in the parts where they closed in expectation of hand to hand conflict. Many came on, brandishing their assegais and shields and giving forth fierce yells in true savage fashion.

As the howling savages closed in on the column they afforded an excellent target for the sweeping discharge of the rapid firing guns. The engagement which ensued was a hard and desperate one. The Buluwayo force kept the river in their immediate front. The fire arms did heavy execution among the hostile natives as they rushed up the opposite bank. This only partly checked their fierce onslaught and many gained the side on which the whites stood. These were charged by the troopers and cut down or driven back into the stream.

When the Matabeles in front were finally driven back they were seen to have sustained a heavy loss. The little river was dyed crimson with the blood of the victims of the Maxim gun. One observer counted forty dead lying in a small circuit close to the column. The whites had been hotly engaged in front and when they succeeded in repulsing the attack there, they found more work waiting for them. The advance of the enemy's line then got under their flanks and they found squares of howling black men in their rear when they turned their attention in that direction. This came near proving a greater peril than the onslaught from the front, but it was luckily deferred until the first attack has been repulsed, and the forces of the Matabeles weakened there.

But for the open nature of the ground toward Buluwayo the encircling tactics of the enemy would certainly have succeeded against the small force opposed to them. As it was, it was possible to perceive their movements and move accordingly, and the open ground gave free play for the Maxim, which was employed also in that direction with deadly effect.

The losses sustained by the whites were: Killed—H. G. Whitehouse, C. Gordon, B. Parsons. The exact number of wounded is not stated.

The rapid firing gun is thought to have saved the day for the whites beyond question. The loss sustained in view of the forces of the attacking party and the fact that they were actually outflanked, is considerably small, and the whites are considered lucky to have come off so well. They retired on the conclusion of the fight, but they were in possession of the field when they did so.

Although the attacking party came off without very heavy losses, they did not drive the Matabeles, but simply repulsed their attacks. The hostile lines are practically as near to Buluwayo as ever, and it is certain that only a part of the Matabeles who are beleaguering Buluwayo were engaged in yesterday's fight. It is not clear that the sortie has been effectual in preventing the advance of the Matabeles to the south of Buluwayo, which is the outcome most feared.

The uneasiness here regarding the situation in the hard pressed settlement is unabated, and about the only agreeable factor is that telegraphic communication with Buluwayo is still open. The administrator there announces that the town still has provisions for twenty days. The supplies on their way from Mafeking are expected to arrive before that period expires. But their arrival at all depends upon many contingencies.

It is very much feared that the relief column may be attacked. If the supplies were not captured in such a case, they would certainly be delayed. The same thing would happen if the line of communication were cut and some point of it strongly held. The best speed the relief column can make without hostile obstruction will not bring it to Buluwayo until it is urgently needed.

The administrator at Buluwayo is doing all in his power to increase his stock and guard against the contingency of delay of the relief train from Mafeking. He has ordered that all passenger traffic be stopped in order to enable the coaches from the south to be used for bringing in the available supply of meat. It is also said an arrangement has been made with a friendly chief for further supplies, and these, it is hoped, will tide over the needs of the country until they are better provided for.

An official dispatch forwarded here from Mafeking says that up to the present time all is well within the column.

A VERY HANDSOME DEFICIT.

Uncle Sam's Treasury Will Lack $25,000,000 on June 30th to Even Up.

Washington City, April 28.—The treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be approximately $25,000,000. This is the opinion of officials best qualified to make an intelligent estimate of the result of the fiscal operations of the year. In his annual estimate sent to congress at the beginning of the present session, the secretary of the treasury estimated the receipts fro the customs during the fiscal year at $172,000,000. So far, with hardly ten months of the year gone, the customs receipts have reached about $137,000,000, with a fair prospect of increasing to about $165,000,000 at the close of the year. The estimate of the receipts from internal revenue sources was $158,000,000. Up to this time they have reached $120,000,000 and it is expected the figures for the completed year will be about $146,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources are expected to slightly exceed the estimates of $15,000,000, making the total receipts for the year about $327,000,000.

The secretary's estimate for the year's expenditures was $362,000,000, which according to his figures, would leave a deficiency of $17,000,000. The actual expenditures, however, it is now thought, will aggregate about $352,000,000, or $10,000,000 less than Mr. Carlisle's estimate in December last, so the deficit at the close of the year, it is believed, will not show any material change from Saturday's figures, $25,162,432. This makes the total deficit for three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, $136,861,812.

The secretary's estimates at the time they were made were believed by those of long experience in the department to be extremely conservative. The receipts from both customs and internal revenue sources, however, have been surprisingly low, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of material improvement.

LITTLE MONEY NEEDED

How to Dress the Youngsters Well.

Diamond Dyes Keep the Children in New Clothes.

Little money is needed to keep the children well and handsomely dressed. Thrifty mothers rarely buy new clothing for their little ones, yet they always appear nicely dressed. This is the result of using the Diamond Dyes, which make all the fashionable colors with but little work and trouble.

Father's suits and mother's dresses can be taken to pieces, re-dyed, and made over for the boys and girls at a very small expense. When this work has to be done, be sure you use the Diamond Dyes in order to get good colors. The use of imitation dyes means loss of your materials, as well as waste of time and money.

ONE FOR MR. MARA.

The slight kick in this paper of last week was effective in arousing Mr. Mara to some sense of redeeming his promises to the people here re the rocks in the canyon. The following telegram was on Thursday received by J. D. Sibbald in answer to a private letter written by him:

"Owing to opposition obstruction supplementary estimates not introduced. I believe provision made for improvement navigation canyon and protection river bank."

On April 1st, Mr. Mara asked that something should be put in the estimates for the river here. On the 20th the estimates were published, but contained no appropriation for here, but $4,000 for Kootenay rapids. On April 23rd he telegraphs "believes provision made for canyon." This was replied to by Mr. Sibbald asking amount to be made available at once, but it was returned because Mr. Mara had already left for Kamloops. On the very day that Mr. Mara telegraphed the estimates went through and the house prorogued.

The question now is: Was the government fooling Mr. Mara, or he but fooling us, when he believed provision made for the canyon. It is one or the other, and something that Mr. Mara will be asked more about when he appears before the electors. The matter is far from being done with.—Revelstoke Mail.

—It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 75 cent bottles for sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A NEW DYNAMITE GUN.

A new dynamite gun, known as the Dudley powder pneumatic gun, has been invented. It is designed to supersede the Zalinski pneumatic dynamite gun, because cheaper and easier to operate, dispensing with the elaborate and complicated machinery which is required in conjunction with that weapon. The compound designed to destroy the enemy is discharged by pneumatic energy generated in the central chamber of the gun through the combustion of the smokeless powder confined in the rear chamber or breach of the weapon. The New York Sun says the gun consists of three tubes held together by three cast-iron bands or yokes, and mounted on a single carriage, the bottom of which is bolted to timbers sunk in the ground.

On the left hand side of the gun are two wheels used respectively for training and elevating the gun. The centre tube is the gun proper. In this the projectile is placed. This barrel is made of brass tubing of four inches inside diameter and three-eights of an inch in thickness, and if fifteen feet long. Each of the other tubes is of iron piping, three inches inside diameter, ten feet long and five-eights of an inch in thickness.

After the projectile is placed in the centre barrel and the breach block closed behind it, the powder cartridge, containing fifteen ounces of powder, is placed in the right hand barrel and that breach block closed. Then the piece is ready for firing. Both the outside tubes were securely connected to the yoke by screw threads, and they connected one with the other through a cored-out place in the yoke, thus making one continuous tube with three chambers, one charged with the projectile, the centre one charged only with air, and that at the breach containing the powder charge. When the powder chage is exploded it compresses the air in the tubes in front of it and sends a great blast of air into the central tube back of the projectile. This gives the propelling power, and drives the projectile out with speed enough to carry it a mile or two. It thus accomplishes through the agency of a small and compartively inexpensive charge of powder what is accomplished in the Zalinski gun through the agency of costly air pumps and pressure chambers.

On the 12th instant tests were made with the gun at Gen Cove, Lond Island, in the presence of General Miles and other Army officers.

The tests were to have included the firing of twenty-five shots, all told. The first five shots were to be made straight out into the Sound, and with fully loaded gelatine shells. The other tests were to be made with projectiles containing a small exploding charge of four pounds of smokeless powder and wood and lead to make up the proper weight. The projectiles, loaded with explosive gelatine, weighed, complete, 32½ pounds, and the others from 32 to 38 pounds.

Two kinds of devices for exploding the charges were adopted. On the shells loaded with explosive gelatine a Merriman device was used, such as have been used on many shells fired by the Zalinski gun. The other was a simpler one, made by Mr. Elwell, but designed only for exploding when the shell strikes something harder than water.

Both were provided with safety screws to hold their firing blocks away from the fulminating caps, and in both projectiles these screws are unscrewed and dropped out as the shot flies by the action of a fan wheel an the end of the screw at the point of the projectile.

Five shells charged with explosive gelatine were discharged successfully into the Sound, and the gun was then sighted for a target two hundred yards away on a hillside on the opposite shore. Two of the projectiles with a bursting charge were successfully fired, and fell short of the target. When an attempt was made to send off the third of the explosives something happened to the exploding device and the projectile exploded permanently, before leaving the muzzle of the gun, smashing the machine into fragments and seriously injuring one of the party. General Miles seems, however, to have been well satisfied with the tests, for after examining the remnants of the gun he is credited by the Sun with saying: "I did what I came down to see it do. It fired the explosive gelatine shells with success, and the accident is one which might have happened to any gun."

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A NEW DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.

To sum up briefly. The shortest route from the old world to the new is from Cape Verde to Brazil. Winds and currents tend to carry a ship across. There is, therefore, an inherent probability that a Portuguese vessel should have been driven on to the Brazilian coast. This actually happened to Cabral in 1500. It might have happened at any time after ships began to round Cape Verde. The cape was first rounded in 1445. In 1448 a remarkable map was made by Bianco, showing the most recent Portuguese discoveries. On it a large stretch of coast line is shown southwest from Cape Verde, with an inscription saying that it is authentic, and 1,500 miles to the west. The only land in such a position is South America. The discovery must have been made between 1445 and 1448. It is recorded that an unknown island was found far to the west in 1447. On the first map dealing with the Atlantic ocean after Bianco's map, a large island is found in the position indicated by Bianco. The Portuguese had good reason for not troubling much about such an island, until the papal bull of 1493, with its line of demarcation, when their conduct leading to the Tordesillas treaty of 1494, by which the line was shifted so far that they secured Brazil, seems to have been based on knowledge of the existence of land in the position of that country. Moreover, there is evidence to show that they publicly claimed the possession of such knowledge. If the views here set forth are tenable, the interesting and important result is obtained that America was discovered by the Portuguese in or about the very year in which Columbus is believed to have been born. Without removing one iota from the real merit of Columbus, it would add the crowning laurel to the already great glory of that marvellous man, Prince Henry, the Navigator, who, it is pardonable to remember, was half an Englishman.—Geographical Journal.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." Isaac Lewis, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

A VISITOR FROM MADAGASCAR.

On Thursday night a man wearing the remains of a French uniform arrived in town from Madagascar. He left the army of occupation somewhat hurriedly, having had some altercation with his captain, and at once concluded that the atmosphere of the Hovas' country did not agree with him. From Madagascar he went first to Australia, thence to San Francisco, and on to Seattle. From Seattle the poor soldier walked the whole way to Revelstoke along the railway track. The journey took him sixteen days to accomplish, and his boots look considerably the worse for his journey. He is of some rank in the French army, belonging to one of the Chasseur regiments, and has seen about twenty years' service, mostly in Algiers. He has been with the [illegible] in Siam and Madagascar, and looks a veteran every inch. For the crime of desertion he was liable, if caught, to fifteen years in the galleys, but he has now escaped this most horrible cruelty, so vividly described in the "King's Stockbroker" by Archibald Gunter, and on British soil he is a free man.

He is now on his way to the Northwest to see a friend of his, a captain in the Mounted Police, and will probably join that force and help to prevent smuggling and badger Indians. As no ed account of his travels, if inaccurate, speaks nothing but French, this detail must be blamed to the linguist on the staff of this paper.—Revelstoke Mail.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

Dear Editor:

Please state in your valuable journal, that if any sufferer from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

The Duchess of Abercorn holds a record. Four great-grandchildren were born to her in one day recently. One of her granddaughters had a son, another daughter, and a third twins. She was heard to remark that great oaks from little Abercorns grow.

Out of 333 peers created during Queen Victoria's reign 215 owe their position to the Liberals and only 118 to the Conservatives. The Liberals have been in power for 31 years 8 months; the Conservatives 26 years 9 months. Of the 574 members of the present House of Lords 174 formerly sat in the House of Commons, 339 have served in the army or navy, 21 are distinguished lawyers, and 21 diplomats. The Lords have furnished 30 Prime Ministers out of 53, 47 Foreign Secretaries out of the same number, 41 First Lords of the Admiralty out of 65, and 26 Secretaries of War out of 39.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

—People of good taste use Odoroma for their teeth—Do you?

"The Yellow Fellow"

Is the title bestowed on the Stearns by the admirers of its orange rims. In constructing the '96 Stearns we have striven to make the best bicycle producible, and if best materials, superior workmanship, unsurpassed facilities and honest effort count for anything, we have surely succeeded.

Our handsome new catalogue, which we will mail on request, is not more artistic than the wheel itself.

AMERICAN RATTAN CO.
TORONTO, ONT.
Canadian Selling Agents.

Harrison Hot Springs

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

St. Alice Hotel

Pleasure Resort.

Now Open for Reception of Guests

This popular resort has been completely renovated and improved, and intending visitors will find every comfort and attention.

The medical department is in charge of Dr. H. J. Philpot, so well and popularly known to those who visited the springs during the past season.

The cuisine is in charge of M. Marbeouf, late of the Poodle Dog restaurant, Victoria, which is a guarantee of the excellence of this department.

The bathing department, with latest improved porcelain lined baths, has been entirely renovated, and is in charge of experienced male and female attendants.

Excellent hunting and fishing can be had in the vicinity of the springs. A steam launch and a fleet of sail and row boats are provided for guests.

The nearest point to the Harrison Lake mines. Guides and outfits provided.

Bath Hotel—winter and summer—under same management.

Stages meet all trains at Agassiz Station, C. P. Ry., 5 miles from the springs.

For further particulars and rates, which are very low, write to

BROWN BROS.,
Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

Kootenay Mines.

LATEST INFORMATION OF
New Finds,
Transfers,
Shipments of Ore,
Developments.
WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF
Stock and
Share Prices.

READ....

THE MINER

PUBLISHED AT NELSON.

The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of

Mr. Geo. Shedden,

Agent for Victoria and Vancouver Island.

$1.00.

The Public will please Take Notice That

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists.

Merchants will be allowed rebate on old prices for what they have in stock.

The S. R. Ryckman Medicine Co.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,

Financial Agent.

Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

In the matter of the estate of A. J. Langley, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to send particulars thereof, duly verified, on or before the 17th day of May, 1896, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to W. H. Langley, 52 Langley St., Victoria.

Dated the 17th day of April, 1896.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.
T. M. HENDERSON.
W. H. LANGLEY.

Executors of the will of A. J. Langley, deceased. a17-1m

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Clapham, deceased intestate, and in the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by Mr. Justice Walkem, dated the 21st day of April, 1896, the undersigned was appointed administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the above deceased.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 21st day of May, 1896, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.
ap22-1w

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

J. J. SPARROW, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of Ontario Vet. Col., member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. For the past two years in connection with the extensive practice of Prof. A. Smith of Toronto, Ont. Office: 13 1-2 Douglas street; telephone, 40; telephone hours from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply 41 King's road, Work Estate. a27-3t

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than 10 or 11 rooms; must be conveniently situated. Rent must be low. Give particulars and rent expected on one year's lease with privilege of two or three years. Address "N. O. P." Times Office.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 6 ft. 1 or 2 in.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. f18-tf-d&w

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. de20-tf

FOR SALE.

SALOON FOR SALE—Old, respectable trade; suitable for young couple. Apply J. C., Times office. a27-2w

DRY SELECTED beach wood for sale. For cash $2.40 a cord. W. G. Eden, adress order care of postoffice. a27-2t

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the Vancouver Hotel, 71 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.; in good running order; for particulars apply to F. J. Dawley, P. O. Box 268, or on the premises. ap20-tf

FARMING LAND FOR SALE—Sea front. Cheap. 101 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—A Peterboro canoe, carpet and cushions. Price $20. Apply S. J. F.

TO LET.

TO LET—4 roomed cottages. Rent, $4, including water. Good place to raise chickens. Apply 3 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. mr25-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELMEN'S LUNCH always ready at Cliff House, Clover Point. a25-1m

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—An investment is offered, whereby a handsome profit can be made; capital required from $2,000 to $3,000. Address for particulars "Recorder," Times office.

PIANOFORTE OR SINGING taught by lady recently from England; holding certificate from Royal Academy of Music, London, and from Trinity College, London. For terms apply Mrs. Poulton, 139 Michigan street. ap6-1m

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129

JEWELERS, ETC.

American Waterbury Nickle Alarm Clocks, **$1.**

ANSONIA ALARMS, 90c.
GERMAN ALARMS, 70c.
Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68 1-2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. SEALS' TEETH WANTED.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Lot 5, Subdivision of Lots 8 and 9, Block A, Extension A, Cloverdale Estate, Victoria District (Map 416).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title of Arthur Ressell to the above Lot, dated the 23rd day of October, 1893, and numbered 17,201a.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., April 15th, 1896.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
ap15-1m

Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of John Dyer, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased are requested to send particulars thereof duly certified, on or before the 1st day of June, 1896, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith at the office of Lee & Fraser, 11 Trounce avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Dated the 27th day of April, 1896.

S. DEAN.
JOHN D. BRYANT.

Executors of the will of John Dyer, deceased.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Changes" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

EXTENSION OF TIME

Recommended by the City Engineer for the Completion of Waterworks Contract.

Post Office Employees Need Not Pay Poll Tax—Herald Street Nuisance.

Routine business that had accumulated since the last regular meeting of the council was considered at last night's meeting. Mayor Beaven presided and all the aldermen were present.

The deputy provincial secretary wrote regarding Old Men's Home matters. He wished to know if the council would agree to exchange an old man named Knowles for either McKinney or Brabant. The matter was referred to the home committee with authority to make the exchange.

Dumbleton & Elliot, acting on behalf of J. Boscowitz & Son, wrote regarding the imposition of the trade tax between the years 1890 and 1894. They held that it had been illegally collected and asked that the same be refunded. Referred to the city solicitor and finance committee.

Rev. Mr. Tait asked the council to take steps towards securing the removal of certain women living adjacent to the Indian mission on Herald street. Their conduct was such as to be a nuisance and a menace to the work done at the mission.

Mayor Beaven suggested that the council pass a resolution to strengthen the hands of the police commissioners in securing the removal of such a class of women.

Ald. Macmillan wanted to know if the police magistrate was appointed to carry out the criminal code or simply to act under the resolutions of the council. He should enforce the law because it was law, not act as directed by a resolution of the council.

Ald. Marchant thought Mr. Tait's letter did not exaggerate the utter disregard of law by those mentioned. It was shocking to find that although the law covers that matter it is not enforced. He sincerely hoped that the council would pass a resolution to strengthen the hands of the police commissioners.

Ald. Partridge remarked that it was a revival of Mr. Trotter's crusade, which came to naught. If the reverend gentleman had given the information to the mayor the nuisance would have been abated at once.

Ald. Cameron remarked that the government saw fit to appoint a third commissioner in Nanaimo, while they failed to do so in the capital. He wished to know if the council had anything to do with the matter.

The letter was referred to the police commissioners. Ald. Marchant wished to add a rider to the effect that it is "the express wish of the council that steps be taken to suppress the traffic," but he secured no seconder.

Mrs. Henry Salloway lodged a complaint against a police officer for entering her house without knocking. Referred to the police commissioners.

L. Brown informed the council that in the section of the city in which he lived there were fifty-three dogs and only thirty-six residents. Only one of these dogs paid the tax. He thought it would be more sensible to enforce the tax on these dogs, which were a luxury, than to tax hard working men and heads of families.

Several aldermen gave interesting dissertations on dogs, Ald. Marchant making the charge that several aldermen kept several dogs without paying the tax.

Ald. Cameron remarked that the subject was one of not much importance, but a never-ending one. The fact was that the poundkeeper did not look after the dogs. He believed that the collector, Mr. Winsby, was making a house to house canvass and securing a record of all dogs owned in the city, and he would soon be in a position to enforce the tax, but he should be assisted by the poundkeeper, and if that official did not do his duty they should get a poundkeeper who would.

The letter was referred to the poundkeeper.

G. Campbell wrote again with regard to certain sewer connections. Received and filed.

Wallace, King & Casey wrote to Mayor Beaven as follows:

"Beaver Lake, 23rd April, 1896.

"Sir: We are of opinion that we should be allowed to proceed with our work on water works construction, in all parts of it, as we think that you have delayed us long enough. If there is any portion of the work that you do not wish to have finished at once we might be able to come to some arrangement whereby the city could complete that portion of it by day labor or otherwise as they see fit."

Mayor Beaven had referred this letter to the city engineer, from whom he received the following report:

"Victoria, April 26, 1896.

"Sir: With reference to the enclosed letter from Messrs. Wallace, King & Casey, contractors for the water works improvements at Beaver lake, in which they express the opinion that they should be allowed to proceed with the construction of all parts of the works, but if there is any portion of the work that you do not wish to have finished at once, they might be able to come to some arrangement with the city whereby the latter could complete that portion as they might see fit, I would respectfully submit that it would in my opinion be injurious to the character of the works to proceed with the concrete facing on the slopes of the reservoir at the present time, and that it would be in the best interests of the city if an agreement were arrived at by wich for a reasonable deduction from the contract price, the corporation arranged to complete the work in connection with the reservoir masonry.

"With regard to the extension of time for the completion of the contract, and having in view the importance of allowing the material in the filter bed to thoroughly settle, I would recommend that the time be extended to the 30th of June next, one month of which is allowed for the filling and drying out of the filter bed and one month for laying the concrete floor and filling in the filtering material.

"E. A. WILMOT,
"Engineer in Charge."

Ald. Macmillan moved that the report be received, and that the mayor, water commissioner and city engineer be authorized to enter into negotiations with the contractors with the object of arriving at some agreement for the continuance of the work, the committee to report to the council. Ald. Macmillan was influenced in moving this resolution from information received from the engineer in charge.

Ald. Williams seconded the motion, which was carried.

Ald Macmillan also moved that the mayor, water commissioner and city engineer be authorized to arrange for the extension of time mentioned in the engineer's report, and that the contractors be requested to allow the men employed by them to board where they please.

This motion was seconded by Ald. Cameron.

Ald. Glover was of the opinion that the council had already imposed on the contractors the condition that the men could board where they pleased, and he saw no good reason for its renewal.

Mayor Beaven explained that this condition was imposed to cover the old extension already granted to March 31, and it would be well to renew it.

Ald. Williams and Ald. Macmillan pointed out that the city was at the expense of paying an inspector, and if the contractors were granted an extension of time they should pay this inspector. The motion then carried.

The city solicitor wrote as follows:

"Re post office officials and the provincial revenue tax, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 2nd inst., enclosing copy letter dated 20th inst., received by you from a number of the employes of the Victoria post office in regard to the payment by them of the provincial revenue tax, with instructions to report. I beg to inform you that the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake's decision (based on that of Leprohon v. City of Ottawa, 2 Ontario Appeal Reports, to which I have referred) is clearly to the effect that the tax cannot be legally collected from any officials in the service of the Dominion. The clerks in the post office are therefore as such not liable to pay the tax. I enclose a copy of Mr. Justice Drake's judgment, which fully states the law on the subject.

Ald. Macmillan remarked that there were many who could ill afford to pay this tax, and it was time that the council should do something to raise taxes in a more equitable manner.

The post office clerks will be informed of the decision of the solicitor and the tax collector will be requested to make no effort to collect the tax.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, reported the unsafe condition of verandahs at the corner of Yates and Broad and opposite 10 Douglas street. The report was laid on the table for one week.

Tenders for street sprinkling were received from nine applicants and referred to the street committee and engineer, with power to award the contract.

Ald. Cameron's motion dealing with the court of revision were passed, as was also Ald. Wilson's motion authorizing the mayor to affix the corporation seal to the contract entered into with Mr. D. F. Adams for supplying lumber.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider Ald. Cameron's market amendment by-law. The object of this by-law is to lower certain fees and more definitely define others.

The by-law was reported complete with amendments.

The council then adjourned.

—Never let a cough run on from day to day. It indicates either inflammation or irritation, which, if allowed to continue, may result in serious injury to the lungs. A few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures any pulmonary complaint not entirely beyond the reach of medicine.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE!

NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

Safety of Canadians Assured

When Paine's Celery Compound is Used.

It has been the boast of Britons that they never shall be slaves. The Briton's heart warms to freedom; his blood is aroused when human beings become mere chattels—bought and sold like animals. British subjects will suffer patiently even extreme taxation for the raising of millions for defence; but, never will they pay tribute to any foreign master.

British subjects—men, women and children—are slaves too often! What do we mean? Just what we say—that we are too often miserable bondsmen and bondswomen, when we might revel in freedom and strength.

Thousands of us are slaves to some trouble or disease that makes this earthly pilgrimage burdensome and oppressive.

Why suffer longer? We have near us a mighty and powerful deliverer and rescuer known as Paine's Celery Compound that quickly banishes our assailing and tormenting enemies that come too often in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, heart disease, nervousness, sleeplessness and blood disease.

Why encourage and pay tribute to such death-dealing masters? Our bodies should be free, clean, pure, and fitted for the full enjoyment of true life. That world renowned prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, gives perfect health, strength and life. It removes every trace of disease from the body, and purifies the blood.

This is the season to banish every weight and oppression. Let the renovating work be commenced now, so that the summer and the hot weather may be met with strong and vigorous bodies and clear heads. Paine's Celery Compound has in past spring seasons saved thousands of sufferers; it will do the same for you to-day, weary, and sick mortal.

When you decide to use the great health-giver, see that your dealer gives you the kind that CURES. Ask for Paine's Celery Compound, and see that it has the trade mark, the "stalk of celery." No other preparation will suit your case.

A SWAZI MILITARY RITE.

An occasional correspondent of the London Times sends a full account of the ceremony of "umbenga," which he was privileged to witness last autumn. "Umbenga" is a native medicine, which is supposed to make soldiers invulnerable, and even victorious. It is connected with mysterious and disgusting ceremonies. The chief ingredient, a powder made from a root known only to the witch doctors, has to be mixed with the flesh and blood of a black bull's shoulder, torn from the living animal. On this occasion the animal was driven into an arena, bounded by a circle of overlapping shields held by Swazi warriors. After a fight, in which the bull struggled in vain against the odds of a human multitude, the grueesome operation of cutting his right shoulder off was performed amid dead silence, only broken by the groans of the suffering animal. The roots were then pounded to a fine powder, the flesh and blood stripped from the bone, and the whole mass made into a gory kind of cream. Luckily, it was necessary that the bull should be killed, and not allowed to die, in order to complete the efficacy of the medicine, and as the poor beast was so far gone that it was evident he would not last until the medicine was completed, he was dispatched, much to the disgust of the bloodthirsty horde, who were robbed of the sanguinary spectacle and the pleasure of jeering at him whilst he was writhing in pain and his shoulder was being dissected. As soon as the medicine was complete and properly mixed, each young warrior received a small portion of the concoction. As the army were disappointed by the premature death of the bull, another was promised them by the king on the morrow, but news arriving that night of the death of a near relation of the king, the next day the army was disbanded and the meeting dissolved.

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Odoroma" conduces to good appearance.

Monte Carlo's gaming tables took in 18,000,000 francs last year, a reduction of more than a million francs over the previous year, and the dividend is only 165 francs per share. The loss is due to the luck of two or three players. A Russian army surgeon took away 2,125,000 francs and two South African mine speculators 825,000 francs between them. The directors intend to spend large sums of money to make Monte Carlo attractive to visitors for other reasons than gambling.

IF THIS FAILS, THEY'RE DONE FOR!

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

President Cleveland shook hands with 1,500 people at his last reception.

A handsome monument will soon be erected to Gen. Sherman in Lancaster, O., his native city.

Harry Furniss, the cartoonist of London Punch, is coming over to lecture in the United States this fall.

Evangelist Sankey draws large but poorly-paying crowds in Oakland, Cal. Not enough money is gathered in the collections to pay for the lights.

Prof. Johann P. Emil Hartmann, Copenhagen's veteran composer, is organist at the Frele Kirke in that city, where his playing may be heard every Sunday. He is 91 years old.

Thurlow Weed Barnes is one of the wealthy violin amateurs of New York, and an enthusiast on the subject. He owns a Stradivarius, which is apprised at about $10,000.

The czar of Russia is not an imperial Senator Raines. He has ordered that small bottles of brandy, ornamented with the royal arms, be distributed at Moscow during the time of the coronation festivities. He has also directed the hotel proprietors in that city to exercise the greatest liberality toward their guests.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate, was one of the most popular lecturers in the "lyceum days." It is noted of Mr. Milburn that he was first elected a congressional chaplain in December, 1845, fifty-one years ago. He was then 22 years of age, and the youngest man whose voice has ever been heard in congress before or since that date.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

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Seal Brand Coffee

Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

SOAP! SOAP!

Whose shall we use? Why

Pendray's Electric Soap

It is the Best and Cheapest and keeps the money in the province by employing our men and boys.

SOAP! SOAP!

Fine Teas.

Lipton's Teas.
Ceylon, Mudliyar Brand, in Packages, 50c. and 75c. per pound.
Choice English Breakfast, 20c. per pound.

R. H. Jameson,
33 FORT STREET

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Can be Obtained from your Chemist.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

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You should see these.

Muslins, Swiss Net, Brussels Net,

For Draw and Sash Curtains.

You should use Loose Boxers for your furniture during the summer; they will preserve the better coverings and will look clean and cool. Splendid variety of materials for the purpose at

WEILER BROS.

Medical Examinations

The Examinations of the British Columbia Medical Council will be held in the City of Victoria commencing on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MAY next. Full particulars by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
Registrar and Sec'y.

APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

The Daily Times.

BROKEN UP.

A travelling correspondent of the Toronto Telegram, independent, writes from Brockville: "There is one very noticeable fact all over the eastern part of the province, and that is that the fiercest opposition to the government is coming from those who voted for the ministerial candidates in the last election. The great majority of those forming the McCarthyite committees are men who have been life-long Conservatives. This is an ominous sign for the Tupper-Bowell combination. At a time when the Liberals are more aggressive and confident than they have been in a generation, the political heirs of Sir John Macdonald are being deserted in thousands by those who formed the flower of the chieftain's army. The old party is no doubt suffering severely from defections in the east, but its condition is still worse in the west.

"COCK-AND-BULL."

That is a pretty safe conjecture advanced by a correspondent, that an earnest effort will be made during the election campaign to deceive Victoria electors in regard to the British Pacific. From all that is being said by faithful henchmen of the government it is evident that a yarn has already been concocted which is expected to do the desired wool-pulling. It will be well for the people to keep in mind Col. Prior's sneering remark about a "cock-and-bull" story. There is little danger of the deception being accomplished, however. The electors have been already "flimflammed" over this affair in the interest of one government, and there is no reason to suppose they are so verdant as to be deceived again. For one thing, they know that the Tupper government will not be in a position to carry out any promise it may make for campaign purposes.

BADLY SCARED.

A timid boy going through the woods is apt to see a bear in every blackened stump and find a wildcat's eyes glaring down at him from every tree top. His imagination is sure to be the more lively if at any time he has been genuinely frightened. Mr. Potts' wanderings in the political woods of Yale district seem to have been productive of similar terrors for him. Being young and inexperienced, his nerves were easily set on edge by the evidences—probably startling enough—of Mr. Bostock's growing popularity and Mr. Mara's rapid decline. Thus thrown into a state of panic, it was perhaps natural that he should thereafter see a Bostock subsidy in every bush and Bostock bribes stalking him along the road after dark. Mr. Potts has had a bad scare, and no mistake. It was hardly fair of the Conservative association to send so young and so tender a political organizer abroad; there were plenty of tougher specimens to be found hanging on to the skirts of the party.

TAX ON IMPROVEMENTS.

It is easy for shallow-pated individuals to howl "obstructionist" at those who are faithfuly endeavoring to do their duty to the public, whether at Ottawa or in Victoria, but for the howl to prove convincing it must needs have some justification. The government howl over the so-called Ottawa obstruction will fall dead on all but jackass ears, and the cry raised against Aldermen Marchant and Macmillan will not have any greater effect. Sensible people who look into the matter will be apt to conclude that those aldermen were right in protesting against an arbitrary change of procedure for which no good reason was given. They were also quite right in insisting that the rate of taxation on improvements should be kept as low as possible consistent with the actual needs of the expenditure. To do that it was necessary to ascertain the amount needed before the rate was fixed. In support of this proposition Mayor Beaven himself can be called to witness. At a public meeting on the evening of January 3, 1893, when he was appealing to the people for re-election, the mayor spoke as follows:

"Mayor Beaven, continuing, said there was one subject that he would like to refer to. It was a matter that he had given a great deal of attention during the quarter of a century that he had been in public life. It was the tax on improvements. It was a matter of regret to him that he had been mayor of Victoria for a year and had been unable to abolish the tax on improvements. He had advocated this in the legislature and had tried to incorporate it in the Municipal Act. 'But could you believe it,' said the speaker, 'I could not get two members to think that way!' It was not fair that a man who erected a fine building should be taxed, while his neighbor who does not improve his property is not taxed. The value of property is increased by men who have enterprise enough to erect buildings and whose enterprise is taxed. Down towards James Bay bridge there is property just the same as it was when he arrived in Victoria thirty years ago. It was then worth £1 an acre; now they value it at so much a foot. The owners of the property have done nothing to increase the value. All has been done by the men who have enterprise enough to erect buildings and improve the city. He advocated the change years ago, but he could not get anyone to support him. He was glad to see the change that had come over the citizens, a large majority of whom are now in favor of abolishing the tax on improvements altogether. He could not say that the council were to blame for not making this change; they had done what the act gave them power to do, namely, assess improvements at half their value. This was a step in the right direction, and it is only by steps that you can get people to walk. When it came to levying the rate, the council were of opinion that the tax on improvements could not be reduced as much as they would have liked, but then this had been an exceptional year. If the tax cannot be abolished it should be reduced to almost nothing."

If it was right that the tax on improvements should be kept as low as possible in 1893, it is surely right that the same principle should be carried out in 1896. How can this be done if the limit of the expenditure calling for such tax is not first fixed?

Says the Fort Steele Prospector: The British Columbia mining districts are now beginning to attract the attention of miners and other men, but we fail to find it recorded that the members from British Columbia have had their attention attracted to the wants of the districts.

Chief Justice Meredith and Lieut.-Governor Chapleau do not seem so ready to walk into the "nest of traitors" as was represented. It would be rather difficult for the former to join a government bent on forcing separate schools on Manitoba when he for years headed a party in Ontario that was bitterly opposed to separate schools. Mr. Chapleau's previous record would not stand in the way of his serving under Tupper, but he is a shrewd politician and would not care to link his fortunes with those of a moribund government.

RE BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To the Editor: In the Colonist of Sunday last the following editorial reference was made to a subject which the people of Victoria have very much at heart: "We have it on authority which has invariably proved reliable that Col. Prior has done even more for the British Pacific—than he has done for the Crow's Nest railway. We venture to predict that the day is not far distant when the electors of Victoria will be pleased with what Col. Prior has done in the matter of the British Pacific railway, and the promoters of that enterprise will be, as they always have been, among the warmest supporters of the Conservative candidates." So it would appear that the 'nest of traitors' who have profited so well politically by the British Pacific dodge in the past have no intention of reforming. In fact a prominent officer in the Conservative Club this very day is busily engaged in spreading the report that Tupper has agreed to give the same kind of support to the British Pacific railway as was granted to the C. P. R." You may therefore expect to see Col. Prior and Mr. Earle in the next few weeks using the old bait to catch gudgeons. This will not be done openly, but after the manner of the canvass in the provincial elections, the elector will be taken aside and told very confidentially how the whole thing is arranged, but that it will not do to say anything that would alarm the Mainland. But the canvasser will say it is all right, no doubt about it this time, and very likely Col. Prior will have a telegram or two from one of the Tuppers to say that they are prepared to sacrifice, if necessary, even life for the British Pacific railway.

ONE OF THE DUPES.

THE "SUBSIDIZING" PLAN.

To the Editor: The Vernon correspondent of the Times does me the distinguished honor of referring to my recent visit to the Okanagan valley as one which has materially assisted the Liberals, and he adds: "The Liberals are thinking of subsidizing Mr. Potts to stay here."

Mr. Bostock's money must indeed be holding out well, if after the pretty liberal and expensive subsidizing that has already been done, there are still funds available to carry on the good work. From all reports Mr. Bostock has carried the subsidy business (euphonious term?) about far enough. The land registry office in the district tells wonderful stories of subsidy money loaned on mortgage, and used in taking up and renewing overdue mortgages upon the property of various members of Mr. Bostock's committees at different points. The judicious (and injudicious) use of $20 here, $100 there and $500 in another place, by way of subscription, is another means of subsidizing, to say nothing of the generous and numerous donations to churches, farmers' associations, boating clubs, hospitals, etc., in various portions of the electoral district.

The Vernon Liberals had better keep their share of the subsidy money for a more useful purpose than subsidizing those who, like myself, have no vote in the constituency. At the present rate of distribution, even Mr. Bostock's long purse will scarce suffice to give all the subsidies for which demands may be made upon it, and Mr. Bostock will probably find before he gets through that a British Columbia constituency for twenty-five years loyal to its present representative, is not to be captured by the peculiar methods he has adopted.

A. STEWART POTTS.

Victoria, B.C., April 27, 1896.

—"Odoroma" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Principal Grant Strongly in Opposition to the Government.

In the Queen's College Quarterly, Principal Grant comes out strongly in favor of the course advocated by Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat, and all the leading Liberals in the Dominion, as the proper one to be followed in dealing with the Manitoba question. He says: "Canada has apparently been doing nothing, politically, for more than a year, save wrestling with the problem of how to reconcile the two decisions of the privy council on the Manitoba school question. The court decided the law of 1890 to be not only constitutional, but even well suited to the province. We are told that the same court next decided that the law was worthless, and that the previous admittedly bad school system must be re-established. Clearly, that cannot be the meaning of the second judgment, and as there is no doubt regarding the interpretation of the first, it ought not to be beyond the wit of man to ascertain the true meaning of the second. What has led to the long conflict of opinion on a matter apparently simple, and along what lines may a solution of the real problem at issue be found? The difficulty could not arise either in Britain or in the States. The first is governed by a parliament, and there being no written constitution, parliament decides each case on its merits, and may by a vote disestablish a church or abolish the crown. The second is a federation, according to a compact the terms of which the Supreme Court interprets, and when it gives a decision the question at issue is ended. In neither country is jurisdiction on the same subject given to two legislative bodies. The constitution of Canada is more complex. It combines the characteristics of both countries, for it is a federation, and yet is governed by a parliament. Hence, when the privy council says that—according to a clause in the written constitution—a provincial minority having had a privilege taken away which it once enjoyed, parliament has jurisdiction to intervene and remedy the grievance, little wonder that eminent constitutional lawyers honestly differ as to what the attitude of parliament should be. Dr. Weldon says that in every case it is descretionary for parliament to intervene. Mr. Mills says that if the provincial legislature refuses to act, though courteously dealt with, then, in the last resort, parliament must intervene. These high constitutional authorities, however, agree that the present parliament has not the moral right to interfere in the Manitoba case. That ought to be sufficient, for both are experts, they are on opposite sides politically, and there are no authorities of equal weight in parliament, except Dalton McCarthy, and he is at one with them where they agree. Outside of parliament Sir Oliver Mowat is our greatest constitutional lawyer, and he has spoken strongly on the same side. How can the average member believe that it is his duty to pass irrevocable legislation, in the teeth of such authorities, on a subject on which his constituents have given him no instructions, and to do so by means of all night sittings of a parliament feebly gasping out the sixth session of its existence? Why this unseemly haste? Are the people to be trusted neither on what is an important question, according to Sir Charles Tupper, nor on what is comparatively unimportant, according to Mr. Foster? Parliament does not lose one jot of its jurisdiction by resolving to investigate before acting. And if ever there was a question which demands more than a snap judgment, it is one which is so difficult that it has already broken all party lines, disrupted the cabinet again and again, cleft the Conservative party in the country from top to bottom, and which may divide the Liberals, also, before it is settled. For finally settled it cannot be, with right respect to the two decisions of the privy council, until impartial investigation has been made, to learn whether a real as distinguished from a technical grievance was inflicted on the minority; and if it was, then to determine the nature of the grievance and to suggest the remedy which would best meet the case. To try to force a settlement now is tyranny which should be resisted by all free men. Friendly conference, and if that fails, investigation by royal commission and a settlement on its report; that is the line for statesmanship to take."

RESULT OF THE ANTI-TOXIN TREAMENT.

The report of the London board of Metropolitan Asylums shows the results obtained in six hospitals in which anti-toxin has been employed in the treatment of diphtheria. In 1894, before anti-toxin was employed, there were 3042 cases of diphtheria in the six representing a mortality of 29 per cent. hospitals, and 902 of the patients died. In 1895 there were 3529 cases and 796 deaths, representing a mortality of 22 per cent., or of 7 per cent. below that of the previous year. The reduction, the report says, must be fairly set down to the use of anti-toxin, for there was no other change in the treatment. The average severity of the disease was about the same in the two years, while the proportion of juvenile patients, to whom the disease is most fatal, was somewhat larger in 1895 than in 1894. But these figures do not tell the whole tale, for the new drug was not used in all the cases which came under treatment, but as a rule only in the severer cases. The lives preserved, therefore, were just those which were most likely to be lost. The results at the Northern hospital in post-scarlatinal cases were more favorable still. In 1895 there 110 cases and four deaths. In the three previous years there had been an aggregate of 119 cases and 75 deaths. The reduction in 1895 is ascribed by the medical superintendent wholly to the use of anti-toxin, which caused the recovery of cases which would formerly have been regarded as hopeless. In order, however, to secure the full effect of the drug, it is necessary that it should be employed at an early stage of the disease.

If you would be always healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

"Jacques, how is it you never bring any good marks home from school?"

"Oh, papa, there are such a lot of us, that when my turn comes there are none left."—Paris Famille.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria:

Gentlemen: We respectfully solicit your votes and support at the general election for the House of Commons, at which we will be candidates in the interest of the Opposition party.

In our opinion the time has arrived when, for the welfare of Canada and to ensure a revival of prosperity in this constituency and throughout the Dominion, a change in the federal administration is absolutely necessary.

We fully endorse the Opposition platform, adopted at the Ottawa convention in June, 1893. As the candidates of that party we are opposed to the ruinous fiscal policy which has now had a trial of eighteen years, and are of opinion that the "highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing any injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten a return of prosperity to our people, and to that end we believe that the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government."

We believe in provincial rights, and will oppose coercion in any form towards the provinces of the Dominion in respect to matters upon which they have been entrusted with the powers to legislate. In the matter of the Manitoba School Question we are of opinion that the offer of the Greenway government to so amend the school law that the clergyman or representative of any denomination would have the right to impart religious instruction in the public schools, at stated times, was a most reasonable one, and that it ought to have been accepted by the minority as a compromise and by all parties as a liberal and adequate compliance with the judgment of the privy council. We are still in hope that, along these lines and under the policy of conciliation of Mr. Laurier—to whom all Canada is now looking for a final settlement of this disturbing question—the strife and intolerance which are provoked by denominational differences and religious rancor will forever disappear from the arena of Canadian politics, at least in so far as the public school system of our country is concerned.

We will support a progressive railway policy, and if elected will strongly urge the importance of assisting a trunk line to open up the great country in the northern part of British Columbia, by which a transcontinental line would traverse a rich and yet uninhabited region.

We are opposed to the "bleeding process" whereby the province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes.

We believe that it is possible to administer public affairs absolutely free from the scandals that have been a marked characteristic of the rule of the present and late administrations, and will support no man or set of men that will shield criminals, whitewash boodlers, or condone corruption in high places.

We believe in Canada and have faith in her future. Her progress has been retarded by a ruinous tariff and by maladministration in every department of the public service. High taxation has been crushing the energies of her people, who have been leaving the country at the rate of one hundred thousand a year to find in the United States opportunities to live denied them at home. Bad government has checked, to an extent simply incalculable, her progress, but it has not—only because it had not time in eighteen years—irretrievably ruined both the people and the country. With an electorate influenced by principle and right, there is still great hope for our country, and especially for this province with its immense natural wealth and magnificent opportunities for expansion.

Keeping in mind, then, the great issues upon which you will be called to pronounce a verdict—remembering the non-progressive state of the country, the unfair treatment which British Columbia has received, the failure of the protective tariff, the debasement of Canadian political life by ministers of the crown, and all minor questions—we respectfully invite you to consider if the time has not come for the electors of Victoria to demand that the old order of things shall be reversed and that a new and a better system of government shall be inaugurated in its stead.

Faithfully yours,

W. TEMPLEMAN,

G. R. MILNE.

—There will no doubt be a rush of boys to Gilmore & McCandless' next week.

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Moore's Hardware Store.

—Okell & Morris' damson and green gage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

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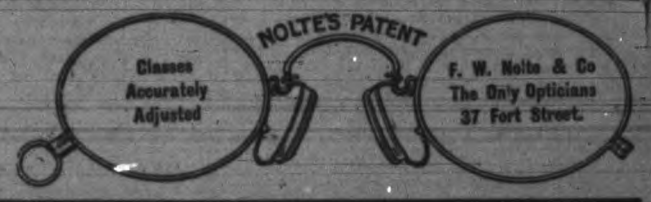

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Land Registry Act and Amending Acts.

Subdivision 6 of Five-acre Lot XV., according to the official map of the city of Victoria.

Whereas on the 24th day of April, 1896, an order was made in the supreme court of British Columbia, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, that the lis pendens in a certain action in the supreme court of British Columbia, wherein Claiborne Harris was plaintiff and Didonis Ann Copeland and William John Taylor are defendants, registered in the Land Registry office in Victoria on the 30th day of July, 1888, against the above mentioned hereditaments, be cancelled at the expiration of 30 days from the date of said order, (notice of the said order to be inserted three times within that period in a daily newspaper published in the city of Victoria), unless cause be shown to the contrary to me in writing within that period.

Now notice is hereby given that the registration of the said lis pendens will be cancelled unless cause be shown to me in writing on or before the 26th day of May, 1896.

(S'd.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 25th Apr'l, 1896. a27

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade, store fixtures and goodwill of the Spring Ridge Trading Company, of No. 13 Spring road, Victoria, B. C., have been sold to Mr. Thorolfur Siverts, who assumes all outstanding liabilities.

All persons indebted to the above company are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the trustees of the company.

CHRISTIAN SIVERTZ.
B. BRYNJOLFSON.
THOROLFUR SIVERTZ.
Trustees Spring Ridge Trading Co'y

Witness: B. Williams, 46 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., April 25th, 1896. 41

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Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Hall } Suites.

Baby Buggies—the newest models. Full lines of Carpets, Crockery, Glassware and General Furnishings at rock-bottom prices.

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Government street.

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

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Try the effect of a handful of Sea Salt dissolved in the morning bath as a tonic. 10c. a package.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-o-m-a.

—Monarch Bicycles, strictly high grade. A. McGregor & Son, Agents.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock. *

—The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

—The St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured. *

—Monuments, Headstones and cemetery copings are very cheap at Stewart's. Be sure to get his prices before buying elsewhere. Cor. Yates & Blanchard streets. *

—A. H. Scaife, editor of the Province, left last evening for Harrison Hot Springs to take a course of sulphur baths. During his absence C. D. Smith will assume the editorial duties of the paper.

—Mr. Ernest Powell, son of Dr. I. W. Powell, who went to England to complete his education, returned home last evening. Mr. Powell will join his brother, Mr. George E. Powell, in the law business.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital have perfected arrangements for the At Home to be given in the A. O. U. W. hall this evening. Richardson's orchestra will furnish the music.

—Victoria theatre goers will be pleased to learn that Richard Mansfield is to visit this city. Mr. Mansfield is booked for but two performances in British Columbia—at the Victoria theatre on the 22nd of May and in Vancouver on the evening following.

—At yesterday's regular monthly meeting of the Y. W. C. A. two new branches of work were decided upon. Sewing and cooking classes are to be immediately started in the rooms in Johnson street, and will no doubt prove a feature of the society's work that will be much appreciated.

—The anniversary of Acme lodge, I. O. O. F., was celebrated in Castle hall last evening. The attendance was large, members of all the city lodges being among the invited guests, and a very pleasant time was spent in dancing and other amusements. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music.

—Mr. J. E. Bridgman, the organist, will give the sixth of the series of organ recitals at St. John's church on Sunday evening. The numbers chosen follow: Prelude in G, J. S. Bach; Simple Aveu (Simple Confession), Thorne; Andantino in D flat, E. H. Lemare; Adeste Fideles, introduction and variations, C. E. Melville.

—Competitive designs for a Burns memorial will be advertised for by the joint committee of the St. Andrew's and Sir William Wallace societies. The committee will also confer with the city council at an early date for the purpose of selecting a site in Beacon Hill park. A subscription list will be opened shortly, so that all admirers of Burns may contribute.

—Professor Alexander, who will give the first of a series of lectures on human nature to-morrow night at A. O. U. W. hall, is a noted man in his profession. His lectures, together with the public examinations on the stage at the close, have attracted crowded houses in spite of the hard times. He has been lecturing this season in the west, and the following notices will give an idea of the interest manifested by the public: "Professor Alexander, who is now giving a course of lectures on "Human Nature" at Christensen's hall, is proving himself to be one of the most popular attractions that has ever visited this city. Monday night and last night the house was crowded to the doors and people were standing in the aisles and about the lobby. The lectures are by far the best of the kind that have ever been delivered here.—Salt Lake Tribune, September 11, 1895. "Cordray's theatre was packed before 7.30 p.m., and after this to 8.30 there came a continual string of people who had to be turned away. Some had come long distances to hear the professor, but were compelled to go home without the satisfaction of even seeing him."—Portland Oregonian, February 27. There will be no admission fee charged at the door to-morrow evening. A collection will be taken at the close.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—Boys, read the ad. of Gilmore & McCandless. *

—Bicycle repairing—First-class work at low prices. Perry & McConnell, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue. *

—The general meeting of the Jubilee hospital directors will be held in the office of Yates & Jay to-morrow evening.

—The Arion club have decided to hold their final concert for the season in the Institute hall on the evening of May 20th.

—You run no risk when you buy a Rambler; our guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every wheel. Weiler Bros., agents. *

—Dr. H. I. Philpot, so well and popularly known to last year's visitors at the Harrison Hot Springs, is again in charge of the medical department of that famous resort. *

—The Louvre saloon on Johnson street has been reopened by Mr. Jack Hayes. This establishment, which has been thoroughly renovated, will doubtless become very popular under such capable management.

—Donations to the Refuge Home are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. Mc Dermott, Mrs. Humber, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. G. Grant, A Friend.

—Every dollar in cash spent in our store entitles the purchaser to guess the weight of the block of soap; the nearest guess wins the "Cleveland" swell special bicycle, lady's or gentleman's, boy's or girl's. S. N. Reid, 122 Government street. *

—P. Sullivan, of this city, met with a very painful accident while at work at the Duke of York mining camp, Alberni, on Thursday of last week. Three of his fingers were crushed so badly that they will have to be amputated.

—Charles Davis, charged with assaulting Sigmund Schoen, a Douglas street grocer, was up for a hearing in the police court this morning, but the case was remanded until to-morrow, to allow the accused to secure the services of a lawyer.

—Captain Hilmar Christensen, a native of Norway, died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from Hayward's undertaking parlors to-day, and was largely attended by the members of the Valhalla and the friends of the deceased.

—The general passenger and ticket office of the Great Northern railway has issued a well gotten up pamphlet devoted to a description of the Kootenay mining district, which will no doubt do much towards directing attention to the (at present) most attractive section of British Columbia.

—An uncommonly large and handsomely decorated wedding cake, in the window of Messrs. Keppen & Botsford, the bakers, Yates street, is attracting much attention. A well known drayman will shortly, it is stated, distribute portions of the delicious compound among his many friends.

—Simon Leiser has purchased the Oliver property on the corner of Yates street and Waddington alley, and will, so it is announced, immediately proceed with the construction of a modern four story brick building upon that site, the premises at present occupied by Simon Leiser & Co. proving too small for their rapidly increasing business.

—The directors of the Bank of Montreal have decided to erect a large and modern building suitable for banking offices on the site on which the premises now used by them stand. Several plans are now under consideration, and when a suitable one is selected building operations will begin. During the erection of the new building the local branch will be in the building on the corner of Government street and Trounce alley, which was occupied by the banking firm of Green, Worlock & Co.

—Mr. Patrick Burke and Miss Kate Gray were united in marriage at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral last evening. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Gray, sister of the bride, and Miss Kate Rourke, and Mr. A. R. Macdonald supported the groom. After the marriage ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 66 Rae street, where the happy couple received the congratulations of their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Burke were the recipients of many beautiful wedding presents.

—The steamer Rainbow, from Victoria, left here for Texada island this morning with a mining party composed of the following among others: Captain Irving, A. R. Johnston, William Wilson, J. Braden, E. G. Tilton, C. Hayward, Robert Evans, Captain Foot, W. Priest and J. Raper. Captain Irving informed a reporter this morning that the syndicate to which these gentlemen belong has bonded a large number of claims situated in the same belt as the property of the Vananda Copper and Gold Mining company, and that a company will shortly be organized to operate them.—Nanaimo Free Press.

—The counting of the ballots for the election of the Medical Council took place to-day in the presence of the Rev. Canon Beanlands and Mr. Jacob, who with the registrar, Dr. G. L. Milne, were the scrutineers. The following medical practitioners were elected: Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria; Dr. J. A. Duncan, Victoria; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Nanaimo; Dr. F. N. Lambert, Kamloops; Dr. McGuigan, Vancouver; Dr. Davie, Victoria, and Dr. Fagan, New Westminster. The seven gentlemen elected hold office for three years. The first meeting of the new council will be held next Tuesday in Victoria, when the examination of applicants for licenses will take place.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—White Japanese matting, inserted Japanese matting, Japanese matting rugs, etc., at Weiler Bros. *

Corona Photos At $3.00 per Dozen

Is something new, so do not miss the chance, as it is only for a month.

SKENE LOWE, 63 Government Street.

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

From letters received by the steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, it is learned that the majority of the sealing schooners engaged on the West Coast have experienced very rough weather. The Sapphire encountered a terrible storm and had six canoes smashed to pieces. The Oscar and Hattie went as far north as Mount St. Elias, but the weather was so terribly rough that she was compelled to return. The catches reported follow: Fawn 410, Sapphire 400, Oscar and Hattie 300, Venture 251, Kate 150, Amateur 109, Mountain Chief, 46, Fishermaid 25. The Indian hunters are giving the sealing captains considerable trouble. They take their canoes and come ashore, where they remain for two or three days before returning to their schooners, and thus valuable time is lost. The coast season closes next Thursday, so that the majority of the schooners are expected home next week. Among the Maude's passengers were Rev. Mr. Stone, W. G. Dowley, Mr. Homer, Mr. Yule and Mrs. Dickson.

Port Townsend, April 28.—Capt. John Barneson has resigned as a member of the board of pilot commissioners and Capt. F. W. Bartlett has been appointed to succeed him by Governor McGraw. The board is now made up of Capt. H. Jones, Capt. Eugene Biondi and Capt. Bartlett, with James G. Swan as secretary.

Norfolk, Va., April 28.—About three o'clock this morning the Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke, Captain Jenny, from Richmond for New York, ran into the United States cruiser Columbia, which was at anchor off Newport News. It is reported that the Wyanoke sank in about half an hour after the collision, but there is some conflict as to the loss of life. One report says that several of the Wyanoke's crew are missing, while another dispatch says that all hands were saved.

A later dispatch says: While the old Dominion steamer Wyanoke was making for the Newport News pier, about half past two this morning, she struck the prow of the United States steamer Columbia, lying at anchor, and had a hole cut in the forward part of her starboard side. She sank in sixty feet of water. All the Wyanoke's passengers and crew were saved, but the baggage was totally lost, and probably the cargo will also be lost. Two firemen were badly scalded. Beyond this no further injuries are reported. The Columbia was anchored very near the pier, and was not seen from the Wyanoke on account of the brilliance of the electric lights on the piers.

The R. M. S. Empress of China passed Carmanah at noon to-day, bound in, and will probably arrive off the outer wharf at about 6 p.m. It is expected that she will, in accordance with a recent order issued from Ottawa, call at William Head quarantine station for inspection.

The British ship Desdemona, Captain Evans, arrived this afternoon from Cardiff with a cargo of coal for the navy at Esquimalt. The Desdemona left Cardiff on December 7th last.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A point of great importance to bankers came before Mr. Justice Walkem in chambers this morning in the case of Van Volkenburgh Bros. v. the Bank of B. N. A. It appears that Mr. Gavin H. Burns, the manager, had made an affidavit of discovery as to what documents the bank had in their possession relating to the subject matter of the suit. The bank admitted having a number of letters in their possession, being correspondence between the bank in Victoria and their branch in Vancouver, but claimed that they were confidential communications, and refused to produce them for the inspection of the plaintiffs. Mr. S. Perry Mills, for plaintiffs, now applied for an order to compel the defendants to produce the correspondence for plaintiffs' inspection, on the ground that the documents were not privileged communications, citing Anderson v. the Bank of B. C., 2 C. D. Mr. C. J. Prior, of Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, argued contra. His lordship decided that the correspondence could not be considered privileged, and made an order for the bank to produce the same for the plaintiffs' inspection.

Argument in Ward v. Clark is proceeding before the full court, and will probably be concluded to-day.

A WOMAN'S HOTEL IN LONDON.

In London there is an establishment where lone women can be lodged and boarded at a moderate price, says Godey's Magazine. The Sloane Garden Apartment House is different from anything we have in America, and there are no restrictions placed upon the going and coming of the guests. There is a handsomely furnished parlor and music-room. The charges for furnished rooms range from $2.50 to $3.50 a week. From 8 to 10 cents one may obtain a good breakfast, and luncheon costs from 8 cents to 24 cents. The uniform price of dinner is 24 cents—a soup, two vegetables, a joint and a simple desert comprise the latter meal. There are, however, certain rules which must be observed on entering. No cooking is allowed in rooms, and not a nail must be driven; no trunks or bundles are allowed in the halls. The inconvenient part is that each person must furnish her own towels, sheets, pillow cases and table linen. A deposit of £1 (about $5) is required upon entrance, which sum is returned when the visitor's time of occupancy expires. The questions asked would seem rather inquisitive to an American woman; the applicant is required to sign her full name, address, age, state of health and whether married or single. The occupation of the father is asked, as the guests of Sloane Garden House are supposed to be gentlewomen, all others being strictly excluded.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD
Odoroma
THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

BASEBALL.

President Leadley returned to the city yesterday morning, accompanied by his ball tossers, says the Post-Intelligencer. In speaking of the game and the players he said:

"It was a good, fast game of ball, and I am satisfied with the showing made by our men. Over there they play on a turf diamond, which is far different from the 'skin' diamond used here, in Portland and Tacoma. Our men, however, adapted themselves to the changed conditions readily, and did work that was perfectly satisfactory to me. I was highly pleased with the pitching of Butler. Geary handled himself well behind the bat. This week the men will practice constantly at the Y. M. C. A. park, and I think they will be ready to do some good stick work when the season opens. I shall open the season with Blanford at short."

This means that Davis will not hold the position of shortstop, for which he was signed. Who the new shortstop will be is a question that only Mr. Leadley can answer, and he is simply sawing wood. Gil Hatfield would not be a bad man to play between Eagan and Ireland, but getting him is a different proposition. Lutz will be a fixture in the outfield, and it is probable that he will be called the "Silent Man," for he hardly ever speaks.

THE RING.

ERNE CHALLENGES DIXON.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 28.—Frank E. Erne has issued a challenge to fight George Dixon for the featherweight championship of America. Erne says he can find backing for any amount.

FOOTBALL.

In the Y.M.C.A. rooms last evening, the Junior Wanderers football club met, and closed up business for the year, which has been a very successful one.

Following is the sumamry of the British Columbia Association football record for the season of 1895-96, just ended:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Victoria	4	0	0	8
Nanaimo	0	3	1	1
Wellington	1	1	2	3

PERSONAL.

A. Kelly, Brandon, is registered at the Driard.

George McL. Brown, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard.

L. W. Hall, of Hall & Co., druggists, has gone to Kootenay on a brief vacation.

Capt. Lloyd and C. D. Ulmer, of Port Angeles, came over on the Rosalie this morning.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, left for Comox on the Joan this morning. He will be absent about a week.

Charles Glass, of Spokane, came over on the Rosalie from the Sound this morning. Mr. Glass is quartered at the Driard.

Mrs. Dogood—It seems strange to encounter a beggar in a strong, healthy man like you.

Dusty Rhodes—I tried being blind, and sick, and one-legged, but it was more trouble than it came to.—Puck.

Browne—That's a good detective story, isn't it?

Whyte—Well, it's interesting, but it isn't true to life.

Browne—Why not?

Whyte—Well, for one thing, the detective finds the criminal.—Somerville Journal.

WE WILL HAVE 20 MORE
Cleveland Bicycles
HERE ON MONDAY.

Wait a few days more before placing your order. It will pay you. This make of wheel is the talk of the town.

It moves in the best circles.

M. W. Waitt & Co.,
Agents - - - 42 and 64 Government St.

The Dayton Bicycle

Has been promptly recognized by the most fastidious riders as the highest attainment of modern cycle construction. In it is found that perfection of design which combines the highest degree of beauty and grace with the maximum strength and safety. A critical examination by any discriminating rider will bring the conviction that it is

....THE BEST WHEEL....

Beeston-Humber Cyclery,
G. A. Codson, Agent. - 22 Broad Street

Ladies

Who are in quest of the most becoming and latest styles in millinery should not fail to call and inspect the novelties in

Bonnets,

Hats and Toques we are showing for Easter. A consignment of the latest novelties just to hand awaits your inspection. Don't forget the address, 80 Government Street, Opposite T. N. Hibben's Bookstore.

BON TON
Millinery House,
Mrs. E. H. Small.

FLIES.

Finest English and Scotch Varieties From 50c. to $2 a dozen. Largest and Handsomest assortment in British Columbia. All classes of Fishing Tackle. Complete stock of Cricket and Lawn Tennis goods.

HENRY SHORT & SONS,
ap15-1m 72 Douglas street.

Nothing Talks

Like the Suits themselves, and that's why we'd like to have you see our $6, $7 and $8 Business Suits for Men. They're all Wool, well made, well trimmed, and a perfect fit. We'd like to see these Suits matched for less than $8, $9, and $10, or made to order under $20. If you can find 'em bring 'em back and get your money. Our new Spring Hats are now ready for your inspection.

CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER. 55 JOHNSON STREET.

We Don't Sell Cheap Shoes.

We do sell low-priced shoes. In fact the best shoes for the money in town. Not an ill-fitting, carelessly made shoe in our place. It's hardly necessary to go into details. We carry all styles in Tan and Black of the celebrated SLATER Shoes for men from $3 to $5.50. The latest things in ladies' footwear at prices to suit all buyers will be found here.

A. B. ERSKINE, COR. GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON STREETS.

Bicycle Suits
..IN..
SERGE AND TWEED
..AT..
$5.00, $6.50 and $8.00.
Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

Another Big Cut

In the ridiculously low prices in Stoves in the bankrupt stock of Perry & Turner. We want to dispose of these Stoves and have carved the prices down to suit all purses. Parlor Stoves, Hall Stoves, Cooking Ranges—all kinds, sizes, and prices, but all prices at the lowest notch. Only by examination can you realize what bargains we are offering.

J. L. Beckwith & Co.

The Ladies of Victoria who are Housekeepers want
PURE PRESERVES
And not cheap Jams, and should
Try OKELL & MORRIS'.
They are the Purest and Best, and are Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

A. O. U. W. HALL
Every Night Beginning
Wednesday, April 29th.
PROF. W. G. ALEXANDER
In his Inimitable Lectures on
"HUMAN NATURE."
Public examinations on the stage of prominent citizens selected by the audience at the close of each lecture.
Admission first night free. Seats reserved for ladies. Collection taken at the close.

THE SIEGE OF ZEITOUN.

A Bit of Unexampled Heroism on the Part of Armenians.

It is a genuine satisfaction and pleasure to be able to record the fact that during the siege of Zeitoun fully 6000 Turks were killed, while only about 150 Armenians lost their lives. It is a pity—a loss, indeed, to history and to literature—that there was in the beleaguered city no competent pen to depict the extraordinary events which were witnessed there. The siege of Lucknow is still vivid in the world's memory. We are accustomed to believe that the days are past when such horrors can be repeated. The siege of Zeitoun, believe me, is a story of greater heroism, greater self-sacrifice, greater suffering than that of those terrible days which ended with the glad cry of salvation, "The Campbells are coming."

The story thus far is meagerly told. The facts are fragmentary, but enough have been accumulated from reliable sources to make the outline of the story complete. It needs no coloring, no filling in of detail to make it stir any blood which still loves a hero and hates a tyrant. Let me sketch that outline in simplest, plainest fashion, and you shall judge if there are any more thrilling pictures in all history.

The people of Zeitoun took up arms because they learned that a large body of Turkish troops were marching upon the city. Rumor had it, and it was a well-founded rumor, that a massacre had been ordered. Hundreds, then thousands of refugees began pouring into the city from the surrounding country. Zeitoun is situated on a plateau upon a mountain side. A cliff towers up 2500 feet above one side of the city; a sheer precipice of 250 feet is the opposite boundary. A fort on the hill, beyond the precipice, commands the town, and is always garrisoned. There is only one approach to Zeitoun, and that the citizens fortified and manned. Their first problem was to capture the fort, which was impregnable against assault. They succeeded in making the water supply useless, by pouring in kerosene and other pollution. Three days later, when the garrison was exhausted by thirst, they attacked the fortress, and after fifty-six hours' fighting, they captured it, together with rifles and about 10,000 cartridges.

There still remained in the town the Turkish governor, with a staff of about sixty-five guards. While the men of Zeitoun were fortifying the road leading to the town and besieging the fort opposite, the governor's guards undertook to set fire to the city. The women of Zeitoun were equal to the emergency. They armed themselves with axes, attacked the guards before they could accomplish their purpose, overpowered them, and made them prisoners.

By this time the Turkish army had arrived outside the defences of the city. They numbered, when the siege was fully established, 70,000 men, half of them regular troops and the rest Bashi Bazouks. The Armenians mustered 60,000 men, reckoning every one above 13 years of age as a "fighting man." A few days after the siege began a great battle was fought. Every man of the Armenians was engaged, and there was no one to guard the prisoners who had been quartered in the governor's establishment. They broke and were again about to fire the town when the women of Zeitoun arose once more. This time they stopped at nothing. They slew every one of the 250 men who had been captured at the fort and threw their bodies over the cliff.

After the siege had continued some time, and when thousands were dying from hunger and sickness, the Armenians endeavored to negotiate terms with the besiegers. The reply was:

"Surrender at once and we will spare two in every ten. Wait one day and we will have the life of every man, woman and child."

So the weary siege went on. Once the Turks bombarded the town. Out of 3000 shells thrown, 1200 fell without exploding into the mud walls and roofs of the houses. The women gathered up the unexploded shells, fearlessly opened them up, and emptied out the powder and shot, of which the defenders were in great need. "The shelling of the town is a great blessing to us," they said simply.

Various desperate resorts were adopted by the Armenians for the discomfiture of the besiegers. A score of them disguised as Turkish soldiers got into the Turkish camp one evening and suddenly began firing all about them. The Turks thought a mutiny was taking place. They began firing at each other. There was a panic and many were killed. One foggy morning early in the siege the Armenians collected a great herd of mountain goats and drove them toward the Turkish camp. These goats are black with white faces. Just outside the Turkish lines a few Armenians behind the goats began firing. The Turks thought an army was upon them. They abandoned everything and fled. The Armenians despoiled their camp before the Turks rallied and came back.

The Turks themselves admit that they lost 6000 killed during the siege. The Armenians lost by Turkish bullets was only about 150, but disease and hunger were terribly fatal. Of 12,000 refugees who came to Zeitoun at the beginning of the siege 4000 perished before the armistice was proclaimed. Hundreds of children died of smallpox, and although there was food enough for the city to have held out for some time longer, yet, owing to faults of distribution, the deaths by starvation were many.—London Correspondence Boston Transcript.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless.

ECONOMY IN COAL MINING.

The Ashland (Pa.) Telegram is authority for the statement that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company are about to begin an experiment at the old Girard colliery, located east of Girardville, which was recently abandoned, that will be watched with interest in mining circles, though the final result may not be known for some years to come, and which will, if it is proven that it can be done successfully, have an important bearing upon the coal mining industry in the future. This mine, which is located on the lands of the Girard estate, is worked out so far as it is possible to get at available coal. Many large pillars have been left standing because it was too dangerous to try to work them; in fact, almost impossible to do so, and, as has been the case in many mines throughout this region, much valuable coal has been lost. In his annual report, Herbert S. Thompson, engineer for the Girard estate, estimates that the amount of coal left standing in these pillars is about 35 per cent., and it is thought that fully 50 per cent. of this coal can be recovered. To do this it is proposed to bore holes into the workings and then allow them to fill up with silt, or fine coal dirt, which will penetrate to all parts of the workings, as it will be thoroughly saturated with water to make it run freely before it enters the surface openings. This silt will get very hard in time to come, when it is proposed to again open up the old mine and drive gangways through the silt, and thus reach the coal that is left standing at the present time. The question has been thoroughly discussed by the mining officials and the Girard estate, and they regard the plan as a practical one. It has already been tried in a small way at one of the Reading collieries in the Shenandoah district, and with successful results. The success of this experiment will have an important bearing upon the coal industry of the entire coal field, as it is well known that many of the worked out mines much valuable coal has been left standing, owing to the fact that it was not only dangerous to try to get at it, but also because it was too expensive for the operators to do so with any reasonable prospect of profit."

For cases of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

THE LIFTING OF THE MIST.

All day long the vapors played
At blindfold in the city streets,
Their elfin fingers caught and stayed
The sunbeams as they would their sheets
Into a filmy barricade
Twixt earth and where the sunlight beats.

A vagrant band of mischief, these,
With wing of gray and cobweb gown;
They live along the edge of seas,
And creeping out on foot of down,
They chase and frolic, frisk and tease
At blind-man's buff with all the town.

And when at eventide the sun
Breaks with a glory through their gray,
The vapor-fairies one by one
Outspread their wings and float away
In clouds of coloring and run
Wine-like along the rim of day.

Athwart the beauty and the breast
Of purpling airs they twist and twist,
Then float away to some far rest,
Leaving the skies all color-kiss'd—
A glorious and golden West
That greets the lifting of the mist.

—Pauline Johnston.

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth—Use Odoroma for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

—Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street. *

TRANSPORTATION.

No Trouble

To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER,
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

Liverpool to Victoria.

The magnificent British ship

"Manx King"

1751 tons register, classed 100 A1 Lloyd's.
KARRAN, MASTER.

Will begin loading in Liverpool about 1st May for this port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.
ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD., Victoria.
Apr. 18-1m

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer

LIBERAL PLATFORM

....ADOPTED BY THE....

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION,

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has discriminated with Great Britain.

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit of the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS —RECIPROCITY.

That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those friendly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

And the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION —CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought about disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT — INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

That the convention regrets that by the action of the ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the minister, contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all such charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers of the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER—NOT FOR THE SPECULATOR.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7—OPPOSE THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT—FAVOR THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

8—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER —THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular government.

10—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and From All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Sardinian	May 9
Allan Line, Numidian	May 16
Dominion Line, Anglonian	May 9
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 16
Beaver Line, Lake Huron	May 13
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	May 20

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	May 9
Cunard Line, Etruria	May 16
American Line, Paris	May 13
American Line, St. Paul	May 20
White Star Line, Germanic	May 13
White Star Line, Teutonic	May 20
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—AND—
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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,
Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
G. A. Carleton,
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.
To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy and Sun'dy P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8.00	4.00
Ar. Nanaimo	11.35	7.35
Ar. Wellington	12.01	7.43

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily A. M.	Sat'dy and Sun'dy P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	1.15
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.58	1.53
Ar. Victoria	12.30	5.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.
Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
Lv. Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo....Friday 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
WALLA WALLA - - MAY 2

FOR ALASKA.

ALKI, on or about April 28 and May 12
MEXICO, - - - May 2
CITY OF TOPEKA, - May 17

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

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Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Li

..FOR..
HONOLULU,
CHINA and JAPAN

S. S. CHITTAGONG, 2,900 tons, due 2 April.
ALTMORE, 3,500 tons, due 20th May.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. c
S. S. TRANSIT—Sailing monthly for Central American ports.

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Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents.
..IMPORTERS OF..
Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandi
Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Victoria & Sidney R'

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 4 pm
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am. 5:15 pm
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
Leave Victoria at 7 am., 2 pm
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am., 5:15 pm

HONOLULU, BY O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom st., San Francisco

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Monowai, Thursday, May 28, at 4 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the mail train from Portland with the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday May 23rd, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market st.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.,
General Agents
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TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8 30 pm	Lv	30	11	Victoria	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	26	Ps	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	22	..	Seattle	22	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110		Tacoma*	30	Lv	9 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
*Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Agt. Victoria, B. C.

British Columbia.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 28.—Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate, has issued an elaborate address, in pamphlet form, to the electors of the district, in which he concisely sets forth, in sound argument, the reason why the Liberal party should be returned to power. Mr. McInnes has not yet taken the field, as he has decided to wait and see who he has to contend with.

So far the subscription list for the celebration of the Queen's birthday has reached about $1200, which sum already exceeds that of any previous year.

Last night there was a count-out of the council, being the first for the year. It was expected there would have been a regular kick-up last evening, but the want of a quorum prevented it.

Dr. Walkem, M. P. P., left for the coast yesterday, and it is whispered his visit is mainly for the purpose of seeing whether he can get any financial support to enable him to contest this constituency, and that he will not be particular on which side he runs.

MISSOURI'S BIG GIRL.

Of Scotland county's rural population none are more widely known or looked up to than Miss Ella Ewing, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and why should not the average mortal look up to her? Her legal presence covers eight feet two inches of the perpendicular. She was born in Lewis county, near La Grange, March, 1872. The family moved to Scotland county shortly afterward, settling near the picturesque banks of the Fabius, four miles from where Gorin now stands, this being the postoffice at which the family receive their mail.

Her parents little thought as they plodded over the country roads to Fairmount, then the market town, that their daughter would develop into such a prodigy. She herself as she fearlessly traveled the bridlepaths of the forest horseback thought not of the future, but contented herself with the flowers by the wayside. It was first forced upon the attention of her parents and friends that she was growing faster than other children when she entered the district school and came in contact with the neighboring boys and girls of her age.

As time went on her height increased with wonderful rapidity, and being of a diffident, retiring disposition, she shrank from the notoriety her increase of stature brought, and from her eighth to seventeenth year remained in the seclusion of her country home.

It was after much persuasion on the part of friends that she consented to exhibit herself for profit, the first venture being a round of neighboring fairs, Keokuk, Warsaw and Quincy, under the management of ex-Judge Buford, of this county, and Postmaster Hewitt, of Wyaconda, in 1890, although previous to this she had taken the role of the Goddess of Liberty in local Fourth of July celebrations, with such success as to draw thousands from adjoining counties. This first trip was not profitable from a pecuniary point of view, but she succeeded in becoming known to those who cater to the amusement-loving public, and since has been besieged by callers and letters offering engagements to travel for exhibition, but she is very select in her choice, and of late has not traveled much. At present she is at Cincinnati.

Miss Ewing is of pleasant appearance and agreeable disposition, and is a conversationalist of no mean power. During those intervals between her various tours in her pleasing way she relates many amusing incidents of her stay in the larger cities and that privileged circle that are fortunate enough to know her in her home remember and cherish the stories that fall from her lips.

Her parents, while a little above the average height, are not exceptionally tall, her father, Mr. Benjamin F. Ewing, a trifle over six feet, and her mother five feet five inches. They are very fond of Ella, their only child, and have lavished a world of care upon her. One or both of them accompany her on all her trips. They have guarded her health through all the maladies of childhood with tender care, watching with deep solicitude her marvelous growth.

Last summer, while preparing to mount her favorite saddle horse, a sudden lurch of the animal threw her heavily to the ground, dislocating her ankle joint. This accident confined her to her room for two months, and the many and constant inquiries about by all the country side attest the esteem and regard of the people.

When Miss Ewing is seated not one in a thousand would notice her more than others, thinking only that she was a rather large woman. It is when she rises that astonishment is pictured on every face; even those who have seen her dozens of times think she looks taller each time.

She is two inches taller than Chang, the Chinese giant. Her measurements are: Height, 8 feet 2 inches; weight, 290 pounds; bust measure, 46 inches; waist measure, 36 inches; skirt measure, 62 inches; length of arm, 34 inches. It takes twenty yards of 36-inch goods to make her an ordinary street dress, and some of her stage costumes have twice that amount of material in them. Size of shoes, 20; they are made to order by a St. Louis firm. She is as modest and unassuming as the daisies of her native dales and dells. Scotland county people are justly proud of her.

Indigestion Cured.

Seavey, Man., April 4, 1896.—I have been taking Hood's Pills for indigestion, which has troubled me for some time, and am pleased to state that I am now entirely well and regard Hood's Pills as an excellent remedy for this complaint. William Hood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

Queen Victoria is the heroine of an exciting drama now being acted in the leading Siamese theatres. In this she is about to be married in Ceylon, her capital, to the King of Siam, when that outspoken monarch breaks off the match, and in revenge the Queen invades his country. She is repulsed with great loss, in spite of a hand-to-hand combat between the Duke of Cambridge, armed with a battle axe, and [illegible] Siamese [illegible] and after an explanation of the misunderstanding, marries the King of Siam.

HOW IT FEELS TO STARVE.

Unpleasant Sensations of an Unprofessional Faster.

Twelve days without food! Twelve days without drink! Twelve days shut up in a dark, ill-smelling box car, with as little fresh air to breathe as is to be found in a Russian convict cell. These are conditions which, happily, few men are called upon to face, and of those called upon to face them few survive. The experiences, the sensations, the feelings of pain or pleasure, if there be any of the latter, of the man who has faced them and survived them are unique. These experiences and feelings are given here, as told by one who has gone through them—William H. Falkenburg, at present an occupant of a ward in the city hospital.

Falkenburg was found in a box car of a train belonging to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, when the car was opened at the foot of Biddle street, eight or nine days ago. He was helpless and seemed to be insane. He was removed to the city hospital, being placed in what is known as the chronic ward. By careful nursing and a diet suitable to his very weak stomach he has recovered at least a little of his former strength, and yesterday, for the first time, was able to tell the tale of his terrible sufferings. It is expected the man will now be fully restored to health. There is some question as to the effect this calamity will have upon his reason. Yesterday, however, he was rational and quiet, and took upon himself the responsibility for his own condition, on the ground that in taking possession of a box car he was trespassing upon other people's property.

Notwithstanding the fact that Falkenburg has partially regained his usual strength he still possesses all the indications of the man who has just passed through a period of starvation. There is one thing peculiar about the starving man which the least observant individual who has ever come in contact with one must have noticed. This striking feature is his excessive thinness which is accompanied by emaciation. Even after a week's careful and skilful treatment at the city hospital this emaciation is present. As a consequence, the bones and certain of the features are exceedingly prominent. The nose, for example, seems much larger than the nose of the average man of similar character, physical and intellectual. The face is lividly pale, the cheeks are sunken. The eyes possess that brightness peculiar to a feverish condition. The pupil is dilated—the stare is wild. The voice is feeble. The hands tremble like those of a person who regains his liberty after long confinement.

"It is difficult," said Falkenburg, "to give you anything like an accurate tale of the sufferings I endured or of the sensations I have experienced on my way in that box car from Monterey, Mexico, to this city. Nor can I say how many days I spent in the box car. In fact, I have no recollection whatever on that point. I have, however a vivid recollection of some of the earlier days I spent without food or water. First of all, as to the peculiarity of taking possession of a box car which was at the time or subsequently became locked. I had been in Monterey for some time, and had been working there for about six months. I was engaged for the greater part of this time in working around engines. I was paid for this about $60 or $70 a month, according to the way the work came. At length work became slack, I was dissatisfied, and you know the lack of reasonableness which a dissatisfied man will always display. If he's dissatisfied in the north, he wants to go south; if dissatisfied in the south he wants to go north. Tell him that he may meet with harder conditions by reason of the contemplated change, and he replies that they could be no worse than they are.

"Well, I determined to go north, and also determined to beat my way. I am not what you would be justified in describing as a drinking man. I do take a drink, but am not a hard drinker in the generally accepted meaning of the term. But I have been having a few drinks with a few friends on the day on which I had made up my mind to quit Mexico. My companions accompanied me to a point on the railroad where a freight train was standing. One of the box cars was open, but some of the train hands were walking round, and so I had to resort to a ruse to gain admission. On the top of the car was a little door, I suppose for the convenience of the train men to hand lamps backward and forward, etc. I climbed to the top of the car and let myself down through this door. In the meantime I told my friends to close the main door, that is, to close it without locking it. The trap door on top is a sort of sliding arrangement, which, when fastened, cannot be reopened from the inside. For the purpose of having a joke at my expense, I imagine, my friends not only closed the main door, but locked it and barred it, so that it was impossible for me to open it. I had myself closed the upper door to more effectually escape the chances of detection. For a few hours I did not think I was in any danger. But the car became unusually stuffy, so much so that I put my mouth to the small chinks in the sides of the car in order to get a little fresh air. I soon began to suffer intensely from the heat of the car and the want of air, and the anxiety as to whether I would be left in the box to die. Twenty-four hours passed and still the train rolled on, jerking and jolting. In vain I made an attempt to attract attention of some train hand. I finally became so weak that I could no longer even make this attempt.

"My suffering, so far as hunger is concerned, was not noticeable up to this point. Thirst, however, had set in. The intoxicating liquors of which I had partaken before starting added to it. Another twelve hours passed. It was now night, and how terribly long and dismal that night seemed! I hardly slept; at least my sleep was fitful. I felt alternately the freezing cold of ague and the burning, consuming heat of fever. The morning came, and, as if a new day gave a fresh hope of life, I rejoiced that it had come. There is something which is exceedingly captivating to a man traveling through the country in a train as he pulls up the curtain of his sleeper and sees the shadows of dawn falling on the woods or hills in the distance. No such sight can have been as attractive to any man as was the coming of day to me, cooped up in that old box car, which I expected would be my tomb. This was the second day out, and, after three or four hours, we rolled into some station. While I was practically unconscious—I was told I was delirious—I still managed to retain my senses. When the train came to a standstill I heard some person walking close by on the platform. Throwing all of my energy which remained into my voice, I called for help. And then I fell prostrate to the floor. The station was San Antonio, I afterward discovered. The car was opened and I was lifted out. I longed for the air; I longed for a draught of water. But the air overcame me, and on trying to walk I again fell. I was given some water. I begged for it, and it seemed to relieve me. But my thirst did not go away. I was given more, and my stomach would not stand it. I was taken to a doctor. He evidently saw there was something wrong, and I believe he knew what was wrong. He put a glass of water before me, and while I was anxious to take it, I told him I feared it. My thirst continued, and now I was seized with a violent chill. However, I was supplied with some medicine, and I thought I would be all right. After a day I managed to eat a little, so little that it is not worth mentioning. I felt, however, that nothing now was wrong, and not thinking a great deal of my experience, determined to get further north.

"I went into a box car a little outside of San Antonio, attached to a train which I knew would soon be starting out for St. Louis. I was weak still, and I suppose I was suffering from the effects of the previous trip. It looks as if I were either unfortunate, or as if I had a mania for getting into box cars. Possibly I had become a little bit unbalanced. At all events the car was locked on me, as you know, for it was lying three or four days in the yards here before being opened. When we had been one day out I began to experience the first pangs of hunger. Every man has been hungry, but what a difference between the pleasant stimulus of appetite and the agony of starvation! But the hunger was nothing to the thirst. It began to rain, and I tried with all my might to lap the little drops which entered the crannies in the side of the car. I was hoarse. My voice was so weak that if the use of it would have procured for me all the comforts I could ask I could not use it. My tongue began to swell; it seemed to stick to my palate. I found it difficult to breathe. I became light-headed; my heart beat violently. As night came on I became terribly cold. I suppose I was feverish. Then I had dreams, and such dreams! They were the dreams of the fever patient. All the incidents of my life would be woven into them in a confused mass. And in the visioned picture woods and streams were always most prominent.

"I know little about my removal to the hospital. I only knew that the sight of water sickened me and the sight of food sickened me still more. The experience is one which I shall not forget. I am feeling well now, although I am exceedingly weak."

Falkenburg is a man a good deal above the average of his class in the matter of intelligence. He seems, by his conversation, to have received a fair education, and the eyes, particularly, denote a fairly bright mind.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LORD CROMER.

Lord Cromer is not a man who likes laudation, and one shrinks from encumbering him with congratulations. It is, however, in this case a clear public duty to point out that our success is directly due to him. The resurrection of Egypt from its grave of disorder and corruption is due to him and the wise, patient, persistent and statesmanlike methods he has employed. No one but a man of great character, as well as great intellect could have accomplished what he has accomplished.

Fortunately for us and for Egypt, Lord Cromer possesses the best characteristics of our race. He is the ideal governing Englishman personified. Without a trace either of humbug or arrogance, he has the instinct of rule and dominion. He has nothing of the "prancing proconsul" in his composition, but he knows that firmness, courage, perfect loyalty alike to subordinates and superior, and the absence of any dread of responsibility are the things needful in the ruler of men. These are great qualities, and necessary qualities for a man in Lord Cromer's position; but, considering the difficulties of the situation, they alone would not have brought him success. That has come because he has been able to realize his task in its true proportions, and to lay down one or two simple and intelligible principles, for his own guidance. In the first place, he has always kept his eye steadily upon the main object—the amelioration of Egypt. Instead of worrying like a pedant and a philosopher about the base of power, and declaring it to be impossible to do this or that until certain essential preliminaries were settled, such as the continuation of the occupation, he got to work at once, and used the tools he found at hand.

These, however, are general principles of conduct. His success is, in particular, due to his seeing that the only efficient way to rule Egypt was to have an Englishman at hand to say the final word in every department of state. He has never wanted to flood Egypt with English administrators after the manner of France in Tunis. Tunis has only a million and a half of people, but there are eight thousand civil functionaries besides a large number of military officers. Lord Cromer has always preferred that the English heads should use Egyptian hands. The native cabinet and the native bureaucracy have gone on untouched, except to be improved and strengthened, but in the shadow behind every magnificent ministerial fauteuil stands the Englishman who controls and directs: "Advise the wise it call." This means that our work has been done by a minute staff.

Except in the irrigation department, where high technical skill and the inability to take bribes make it absolutely necessary to have Englishmen, there are no visible English officials. But one advantage of a minute staff is that all your men can be picked men. And in Egypt, whether soldiers or civilians, all the controlling men are picked men—men who can be trusted not only to hold on like bulldogs, but who are also certain to win when brain-power, whether in the Turk, the Armenian, or the Copt, is matched against brain-power, tact, and adroitness. We do not know whether Lord Cromer ever expressed the thought in words, but if he had said, "I will have no regiment of poorly paid second-rate Englishmen under me here, but only a few men of the ablest kind in well-paid responsible posts," he would have exactly expressed the principle upon which he has acted.

Another reason for Lord Cromer's success is to be found in the fact that he has always used young men. Egypt is the triumph of young men. Except Sir John Scott—it is right that justice should be in the hands of the experienced—hardly any of the men who have made and rule Egypt, either as soldiers or civilians, are over forty. That the marvellous efficiency and vigor shown in the Egyptian administration is partly due to this fact we cannot doubt. In England men too often do not get into high positions till the power of taking responsibility has been crushed out of them by thirty years of blindly carrying out orders which they have not originated. In Egypt men are given orders when they are still not afraid of taking responsibility and dare run risks. It is most remarkable to see the results produced by men who are not always "playing for safety." The argument for using young men is not really in contradiction to what we have said as to Lord Cromer. The really great men show their greatness in nothing so much as in remaining young in mind and character. Lord Cromer is no exception. Though in middle life, he directs his young men as if he were one of them.—London Spectator.

—"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and la grippe.

Bobby (reading fairy tale)—May, here it says, "The prince and the princess kept up a brilliant fire of repartee." What does that mean?

May (with long-drawn sigh)—Oh, that means that they were married and firing the tea set at each other, I s'pose.—Judge.

Professor C. E. Hite of Philadelphia is preparing to send a scientific expedition into the interior of Labrador during the coming summer. It will include representatives of Harvard, Columbia, the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

REWARDS OF LITERATURE.

"Not all of the truly worthy authors of past times have been condemned to penury and vagabondage. Some of them, on the contrary, have acquired fortunes by reason of the liberal compensation they received for their work. Scott was paid for one of his novels at the rate of $252 per day for the time employed in writing it, and his total literary earnings aggregated $1,500,000. Byron got $20,000 for 'Childe Harold' and $15,000 for 'Don Juan.' Moore sold 'Lalla Rookh' for $15,750, and his 'Irish Melodies' brought him $45,000. Gray received only $200 for his poems, and not a cent for the immortal 'Elegy,' out of which the publisher made $5,000; but that was because he had an eccentric prejudice against taking money for writing. Tennyson had an annual income of from $40,000 to $50,000 for many years, though in the early part of his career, when he wrote 'Maud' and 'In Memoriam,' he realised next to nothing. Longfellow sold his first poems, including some of his best ones, at very low figures, but he lived to receive $4,000, or $20 a line, for 'The Hanging of the Crane,' and when he died he was worth $350,000. Whittier left an estate of $200,000; and several of the leading American prose writers have done quite as well. These are exceptions, it is true, but they serve to modify the general rule, and to show that, in case of superior merit, literature has proved to be notably profitable."—Lippincott's for April.

—Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of the atmosphere and other insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star Baking Powder

IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of Indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

MUNICIPAL.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Tax on Dogs.

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.

The provisions of the Pound By-law and the Revenue By-law, 1893, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. W. P. Winsby is authorised to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., March 23rd, 1896.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Are You Wealthy?

Why do you pay 15 to 20 per cent. more for your printing than you can have it done elsewhere for?

I am not in the combine and can satisfy you in quality and price.

PHIL. R. SMITH,

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400 Pages.
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Every paid subscriber to the Twice-a-Week Times for 1896, will receive a copy of this most useful book Free. The supply is limited and may not go round; but those who pay during the present month will be certain to get a copy.

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER MEDICINE,

POINTS THE WAY TO PERFECT HEALTH

South American Nervine.

The Great Health Restorer of the Century.

Sickness Cannot Cope With It.

Has Cured the Worst Cases on Record.

Cures at the Nerve Centres and Thus Cures Permanently.

A Wonderful Specific in All Cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Nervousness and General Debility.

Has No Equal as a Spring Medicine.

There is a great deal of uncertainty in the methods adopted to remove disease. Doctors are not free from this kind of thing themselves. The poor patient has to put up with a good deal of experimenting. The discoverer of South American Nervine takes too serious a view of life to play pranks of this kind. He does not think that these human bodies of ours should be fooled with. He has recognized that they are subject to disease, but, by scientific methods, he has learned that just as the watch is to be put in perfect repair only when the main-spring is kept in running order, so with the individual, he remains in perfect health only when the nerve centres are kept healthful and strong.

What disease is more distressing than indigestion or dyspepsia? Some simple remedy may be given to cause relief for the moment. Nervine is an indisputably successful remedy for the worst cases of indigestion, because it reaches the source of all stomach troubles—the nerve centres. Indigestion exists because the vital forces have become diseased and are weakened. Nervine builds up the nerve centres, from which come these forces, removes the causes of indigestion, and then builds up the health completely.

How many systems are run down through nervousness. A stimulant may give ease, but it will not cure nervous troubles. Nervine has cured more desperate cases of nervousness than any other medicine anywhere. And it does so for the same reason that it cures indigestion. The nerve centres are deranged, or there would be no victims of nervousness. Nervine rebuilds and strengthens the nerve tissues, and hence its marvellous powers in diseases of this kind.

In the spring of the year the strongest suffer from general debility. The blood, through neglect, has become impoverished, and the whole system gets out of order. We speak of it as a spring medicine. Nervine restores the exhausted vital forces that have led to this tired, don't-care, played-out, miserable condition. No one can take a bottle of Nervine at this season of the year without disease quickly giving way to abounding health.

The moral is plain, simple and readily understood. If you would not trifle with disease, then you will take South American Nervine, which will not trifle with you.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AUSTRALIA'S LOSS.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Grand Old Man of the Southern Colonies, is Dead.

A Life of Almost Unexampled Activity and Usefulness Brought to a Close.

Sydney, April 28.—Sir Henry Parkes, ex-premier of New South Wales, is dead.

The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., is the son of Thomas Parkes, a Warwickshire farmer, and was born at Stoneleigh, in that county, in 1815. He spent some years of his early life in South Wales, and was afterwards apprenticed to a mechanical trade in Birmingham, where he married. In 1839 he emigrated to Sydney, in Australia, and appears to have engaged in the ordinary pursuits of labor in that colony. We find him in 1848 taking an active part in the election of Mr. Robert Lowe (now Viscount Sherbrooke), as member of the local legislature for the city of Sydney, and soon afterwards he established the Empire, a daily newspaper, which he conducted for seven years. In 1854 Mr. Parkes was elected to the legislative council for Sydney, and he still sits for the metropolis in the parliament of New South Wales. He accepted from the government in 1861 the appointment of commissioner for emigration in England, and was in this country till the end of 1862. In January, 1866, he took office as colonial secretary, and was the minister who passed the public schools act of that year, which has been often spoken of as an admirable measure of popular education. Mr. Parkes was president of the council of education from January, 1867, until October, 1870. In May, 1872, he was entrusted by the governor with the formation of a ministry, and he continued to hold office as premier until February, 1875. Mr. Parkes received, in 1874, the gold medal of the Cobden club for his services in Australia to the cause of free trade during his administration. In March, 1877, he was commissioned by the governor of New South Wales to form an administration, and became premier for the second time. Being defeated in the legislative assembly in August, he advised his excellency to dissolve parliament. His advice was accepted on the condition that supply should be granted to cover the period of the general election. The ministry declined being parties to any condition whatever, and retired from office. Their successors obtained a dissolution, and were defeated on the meeting of the new parliament. On their defeat Mr. Parkes was again (in December, 1877) requested to form a government. On this occasion, however, he returned his commission after a few days, finding that he could not construct a ministry which, in his judgment, would have sufficient strength to conduct affairs efficiently and satisfactorily. In December, 1878, Sir Henry Parkes took office as premier for the third time, and has had the distinction of being at the head of the longest lived government of Australia. During his tenure of office he passed a new education law, the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," which repeals the act of 1866, and extends its provisions more completely on a non-sectarian basis, creating a class of high schools as well as primary schools, and placing the education department under a responsible minister. In December, 1881, Sir Henry Parkes left New South Wales, under medical advice, on a short visit to America and Europe. On this occasion he was entertained at a banquet by the two houses of parliament, and also at a second banquet by the citizens of Sydney. In England Sir Henry Parkes received a marked welcome from all classes, and a banquet was given in his honor with the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair. In June, 1877, Her Majesty conferred upon him the rank of K.C.M.G., and in 1882, King Humbert conferred upon him the dignity of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his services to a large number of the Italian emigrants who went out to New Ireland, and who arrived ultimately in Sydney, in a state of great distress. A volume of "Speeches on various occasions connected with the Public Affairs of New South Wales, 1848-74, by Henry Parkes, with an Introduction by David Blair," was published at Melbourne in 1876.

The people of Australia cannot remember when Sir Henry Parkes was not a factor in political life. As a matter of fact, he has been a leading figure in no fewer than thirty-five elections, and he has sat for forty-two years in parliament. His name has always been before the electors, and those who are senior members of the house to-day entered it when Sir Henry's best work was done. Until a little more than a year ago he was a very vigorous man, with a profusion of white hair and beard, of remarkable height, active in mind, and with a great capacity for hard work; but in the spring of 1890 he was thrown from his carriage and had both bones of one leg broken. The shock and confinement affected his health and constitution, and the wound in his leg did not heal for several months. He had to be carried to the legislative assembly, and from his bed, or couch, at Hampton villa, Balmain, he presided over the deliberations of the cabinet council. Sir Henry leaves a numerous family, his youngest son, Cobden, being only two years old.

WILL WOOD WAS WICKED.

He Wrote Bad Letters to the Murderer of Pearl Bryan.

Newport, Ky., April 28.—It has been the policy of the prosecution to bring out the bloody garments of Pearl Bryan every day since the trial began. The effect on the jury was unquestioned, and the defence will have much to combat when their side of the case is presented. Late yesterday afternoon the defence brought Will Wood on the stand to interrogate him about two vile letters written by him to Scott Jackson on February 1st and 3rd. Here it was that the women were required to retire. The letters are too coarse and indecent to be printed, but the point of the greatest importance as bearing on the case in Will Wood's letter to Jackson was in that dated at Plymouth, Ind., February 1st, in which were the following sentences: "Dod, if you have let the chance go by, I'll give you h——" also: "If you have grown chicken-hearted, you ought to be shot." The rest of the letter is made up of innuendo and personal allusions, intelligible to the writer and Jackson, but riddles to all others. Wood was detained to give the defence an opportunity to offer this testimony.

FOSSIL TRUFFLES.

"The truffle, that queer vegetable which is hunted with trained dogs and pigs, and the best varieties of which are worth their weight in silver in this country, has, it appears, according to the distinguished geologist, E. Dumas, been found in a fossil state," says the National Druggist (April). "In the deposits of lignite at Point Saint-Esprit (department of Gard, France) there occur numerous grayish kidney-shaped calcareous nodules. On fracture of of these nodules they are found to be of fibrous structure and to present a very singular form of crystallization—fine needles lying perpendicular to the axis of the kidney. When one is broken into numerous minute crystals resembling a white powder fall out. This crystalline dust has a strong and characteristic odor of truffles, which persists even after long exposure. The perfume, for such it is, seems identical with that of the best Perigord truffle. Efforts have been made to extract it with oil, alcohol, etc., but the experiments have thus far failed. The name truffite has very appropriately been bestowed on this singular mineral, which, as we have stated, is regarded by distinguished authority as a fossil truffle. That it is of vegetarian origin has been definitely settled by a macroscopical examination. The position of the nodules makes it evident, too, that they were deposited in situ by the action of the water—the sea, which left them lying there, at some indeterminate epoch in time, where they were calcified; but, unlike all other fossil woods, they have retained their perfume through all the thousands of years which have elapsed since they grew and flourished beneath some spreading larch tree. Whence they came, and by what peculiar property or structure they have retained their odor, are mysteries which the chemist and geologist of the future will have to solve."

HE INFORMED THE BISHOP.

A well known bishop, who takes a prominent interest in everything affecting the working classes, wishing to judge for himself what a journey in a workmen's carriage was like, took a ticket and joined the miscellaneous crowd which fills these trains on the Great Eastern railway.

After a most undignified struggle for a seat, he found himself jammed in between a navvy, smoking a strong black pipe, on his right, and an artist in house painting, smelling strongly of his craft and carefully balancing a can of green paint on his left hand. The good bishop, apprehensive of the safe balance of the can and nauseated by the unpleasant odors arising, was also very much shocked by the bad language which garnished the conversation of his neighbors.

After a particularly strong expression from the navvy, the bishop, touching him gently, inquired:

"My good man, please tell me where you learn the language you have just made use of."

The navvy replied, with a suspicion of pride in his tone:

"Learn it, guv'nor? You can't learn it! It's a gift!"—London Tit-Bits.

THE MARS.

The new battleship for the British navy, the Mars, was launched a few days ago. She is one of nine new sister ships, built or building, including the Majestic, Prince George and Caesar, at Portsmouth; the Magnificent, Illustrious and Victorious, at Chatham; the Mars in the Mersey; the Jupiter at Glasgow, and the Hannibal at Pembroke. Designed by Sir W. H. White, she has a length of 390 feet, a breadth of 75, a mean draught of 27½, a freeboard forward of 25, and aft of 18½, a horsepower of 10,000 with natural, and 12,000 with forced draught, to give speeds respectively of 16½ and 17½ knots, and a displacement of 14,900 tons. She has a total coal stowage of 1,900 tons, allowing her to steam a month, or 8000 knots at ten knots an hour. Her Harvered armor is 220 feet long on the sides, 15 feet high, and nine inches thick, and on the barbette 14 inches thick. The protective deck is 4 inches on the slopes and 2½ on the flat. The guns are four wire-coiled 12-inch and twelve rapid fire 6-inch, with eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, eight machine and five field guns. The heavy barbette 12-inch guns are 27 feet above the water line. The Mars is built of mild steel throughout. Her anchors and chain cables weigh 112 tons, and the latter, in a single line, would extend about one mile.

M. Marbeuf, late chef and proprietor of the Poodle Dog restaurant in this city, has been secured as chef at the St. Alice, Harrison Hot Springs.

American News.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27.—The large warehouse of the Atlantic Refining Co., two settling tanks and a number of receiving tanks containing oil, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000.

Mr. Jones—There is such a dear little squirrel out in the tree.

Chapple—Does he turn up his tail?

Mr. Jones—Yes.

Chapple—Well, that must be the very squirrel that I saw up in the mountains last Sunday.—Milwaukee Catholic Citizens.

Mrs. A.—I am surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do?

Mrs. B.—The last thing he did was to calculate how many times a clock ticked in the course of 1,000 years.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A little girl went to church with her mother one day and knelt down to pray fervently as soon as the service began. After church her mother asks her: "What did you pray for, dear?"

"Oh, I was asking that church might soon be over."—Texas Siftings.

QUEER WAYS THAT PEOPLE DIE

Several thousand people are killed every year in New York city by very trivial causes. Many of these accidents, which strike people down who are in the best physical condition, are so unexpected and trifling as to be almost humorous.

Within the last few weeks a curious example has occurred in the case of Mrs. Margaret Vatter, of 888 Madison street, Brooklyn, who was brought to an untimely end by being struck with a piece of meat.

The records of the bureau of vital statistics show that many deaths occur each year as the result of trivial circumstances. During the year a man died from a contusion received by a boathook from the roof of the cabin of his boat.

Another circumstance was the bursting of a small grindstone while being turned by a small boy. Fragments of the flying stone struck a woman standing near by. She thought nothing of it at the time, but blood poisoning set in and caused her death. Three men, all employes of saw mills, have died from the most minute wounds caused by small particles of wood that had adhered to a circular saw for a short time, but when they became loosened flew off with such velocity that they were driven deep into the flesh of the operators. The wound having poisonous qualities, death followed.

Each year many men lose their lives while at work loading and unloading grain cars by being covered by small avalanches of grain. On several occasions canal boats and cars, presumably loaded with grain at Buffalo, have been found to contain dead bodies of some of the men who have loaded them upon their arrival at New York.

Fourteen persons were suffocated by their food during 1892 and four by inhaling steam. Visitors from the rural districts are not more enlightened than a decade ago, for over forty-seven deaths resulted from the blowing out of gas. Only 10 per cent. of these were suicides. One case is recorded of a death resulting from the swallowing of a cane handle.

As a result of being bitten by mosquitoes four persons have died. The bites of these insects have from the time that the mosquito was first introduced in Jersey been considered perfectly harmless, but these cases are the exception to the rule.

During that year three persons have been struck by baseballs while watching a game and died in consequence. One cold morning a driver, whose stables are in the upper east side of the city, opened his bran box and was startled to find the body of a man in the bin partially covered by the contents. The unfortunate had apparently crawled into the bin to sleep, but during the night had evidently turned over on his face. The nature of the bran allowed his body to sink into it and he had suffocated during his sleep.

STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

A larger number of states will participate in this year's presidential election than any previous presidential election in the United States, and a larger number of states, too, will vote on the same day, November 3rd, than ever heretofore, the list of states holding preliminary spring or autumn elections have been steadily reduced of late years. None of the doubtful states now hold a preliminary election, and one of the last states to fall out of the early list is Oregon, which, in June, 1888, sounded what the Republicans called "the opening gun" of the Harrison and Morton contest by a Republican majority of 6500.

On April 21st there will be a state election for governor in Louisiana, and a strong effort is already being made to defeat the regular candidate of the Democratic party by a formidable combination of outside elements, the Populists, Republicans and sugar-planter protection Democrats. On August 3rd there will be a state election in Alabama, and a repetition of the lively times of 1892 and 1894 are promised. In both elections Kolb, a former Democrat, was the opposition candidate to the regular party nominee, and the claim was made that the results, as officially returned, did not correctly represent the vote cast. This year a repetition of the fight is probable, and the national committee of the Republicans will probably, as in 1892, be asked to take a hand in the contest. At that time Chris Magee represented the national committee.

Three states will vote in September: Vermont on September 1st, choosing a governor for two years; Arkansas on September 7th, choosing a governor for two years, and Maine on September 14th, choosing also a governor for two years. On October 6th there will be a state election in Florida, and on the day following, October 7th, a state election in Georgia, which promises to be hotly contested between the two Democratic factions.—New York Sun.

Wife (to her husband, who is a great criminal lawyer and who has found fault with the dinner)—There you go again, always finding fault with my cooking. You never see any redeeming qualities in me, and yet you have an excuse for every murderer that comes along.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Tommy—Paw, isn't man the lord of creation?

Mr. Figg—Most of the time; but not when housecleaning is going on.—The Indianapolis Journal.

Thomas A. Johns.

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cabdriver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

Look at the Snaps In Our Windows

Dr. Jim's South African Gem Scarf Pins, Studs, Ear Rings and Rings	$ 25 to $ 50
Ladies' Blouse Sets	25 to 1 00
Solid Silver Belt Pins	15 to 25
Solid Silver Belt Buckles	75 to 2 75
Solid Silver Thimbles	25
A Fine Watch, guaranteed, at	3 00

EVERYTHING MUST GO.

Jewellery Manufactured. - Watches Repaired.

DAVIDSON BROS., Jewellers.

ARGENTINE'S MENACE.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We have certainly done our best to place Argentina in as favorable position as possible for the development of its resources. Thanks to financial houses such as the Barings and others, and to the greed of our speculators, the Argentine governments, both national and provincial, have literally had money flung at their heads. Allowing for the fact that a considerable portion went into the pockets of middlemen, there have been few (comparatively undeveloped countries which have been so much handed over to them for railway construction, the opening up of new districts, public works, and the like. The government alone, between the year 1881 and 1892, took over £25,000,000 directly. It has been estimated that in all some £300,000,000 of English capital has been sunk in Argentina, half of which has been lost. The provincial loans have, of course, been hopeless failures, with the exception of Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres. The provinces were absolutely unable to meet their liabilities and, having practically repudiated them, on the whole find the new condition of affairs very satisfactory. The national government honorably strove to emerge from the dilemma, but it has only been at the expense of suspension of the railway guarantees, the whole or partial repudiation of interests, and the suspension of sinking funds. Such a state of things was inevitable, and so far as the government itself and its creditors are concerned, decidedly deplorable. On the other hand, the farmers have found the country fairly well opened up, and they are enabled to place their produce on European markets at prices which, to them, added as they are by the depreciation of currency, are very profitable, but which to us is sheer ruin."

MUSIC AS A HYPNOTIC.

"On several occasions we have referred," says the Lancet, London, "to the efforts of the Rev. F. K. Hartford and others to bring music within the sphere of practical therapeutics. It is difficult to believe that music will ever take a place among recognized antipyretics, though its influence in calming the delirium of fever may, to a certain extent, be allowed. If it be real it acts as a sedative in certain forms of nervous disorder there can be no question. As a hypnotic it was tried—if we remember aright—in the London Temperance Hospital with a fair measure of success; indeed, on one occasion a physician who was present at one of the experiments in the character of "devil's advocate" found the soporific influence of the music so powerful that he had difficulty in keeping awake. It would, perhaps, be indiscreet to inquire too curiously into the exact significance of this testimony, but there is ample evidence that there is in music what Moliere's immortal Bachelor would call a virtus dormitiva. We may be allowed to cite Dr. Beschinsky, a Russian physician, not as the strongest but simply as the most recent witness. Having to treat a little girl, aged three, who was made sleepless by night terrors, and having tried various recognized methods of treatment, he at last bethought himself of music. He ordered Chopin's waltz, No. 2 (dose not stated), to be played on the piano by the child's mother; the effect was immediate and satisfactory. After four nights of this medication, it was suddenly interrupted, and the last state of the little sufferer was worse than the first. Then Chopin was again administered, at first nightly, then every second, and lastly every third night. The cure was complete and permanent. Dr. Berberoff used the same treatment in a similar case with equal success; it is not, however, stated that he used Chopin, and indeed we are almost disposed to think that a simple hushaby sung by the mother would bring sleep to her child's eyes as effectually as Appollo's lute."

ELECTRICAL HAND LAMPS.

The attempt of the manufacturers to turn out an electrical hand lamp has not hitherto been attended with much success. The lamp, while fairly serviceable, has generally been unwieldy. A Vienna electrical engineer seems to have overcome the difficulty. His lamps are constructed in the shape of bottles, clocks, opera-glasses or in imitation of any object whatever, but they all embody the same principle. In the bottle-shaped lamps the bottle neck contains a small battery, in which three pairs of platinum and zinc elements of the smallest possible size are concealed. This battery is said to furnish a current of from four to five amperes at six volts. A minute incandescent lamp is connected to the poles of the battery and protected by a knob of cut glass, the lower part of which is silvered and acts as a reflector. The body of the bottle contains the reservoir in which the battery solution is kept. As soon as the bottle is inclined so that the fluid reaches the battery the current is generated, and the lamp glows with a brilliant light. No sooner is the bottle replaced in a vertical position than the light is extinguished. When the lamp is not in use there is no waste of material, and the smallest sized bottle will furnish a continuous light for about half an hour.

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